









But Lauds Bruce

# Mansfield Stands Ground After Nixon TV Interview

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI).—President Nixon's televised conversation on the Southeast Asian conflict won praise yesterday from Congress for his designation of a new Paris negotiator, coupled with some Democratic resentment in the Senate and a new Republican peace proposal in the House.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., served notice that "the Senate will not be dissuaded" from its effort to end the war in Southeast Asia "as long as Americans continue to die in this unresolvable situation in Vietnam."

Responding to President Nixon's televised conversation Wednesday night, the Democratic Senate leader did not answer directly Mr. Nixon's description of recent Senate actions as "unjustified and unproductive." Nixon's prediction that the House would deal with the same issues more responsibly.

"The Senate is concerned with the policies which continue to exact a tragic loss of American lives and great expenditures of United States resources in Southeast Asia," Sen. Mansfield said in a statement.

"In Cooper-Church and in other

ways, we are seeking constitutional means to modify these national policies to the end that it will no longer be necessary for the President to spend American lives in order to protect American lives."

The Democratic leader was referring to an amendment sponsored by Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and Frank Church of Idaho that would restrict the President's power to resume military operations in Cambodia without congressional consent. It was adopted 58 to 37 last week but still must pass in the House.

Sen. Mansfield said the President should be commended for the appointment of David K. E. Bruce as head of the United States delegation at the Paris peace talks, as did Rep. Gerald R. Ford, the House Republican leader, who called it "a fresh move in the direction of peace."

Unlike Sen. Mansfield, however, Rep. Ford was sharply critical of a request by Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., for equal television and radio time to respond to the President. The Republican called the request "ridiculous on the face of it."

"If the television networks are to respond to such demands every time the President makes a TV appearance," Rep. Ford said, "in a statement, 'we soon will have government by equal time, a constant squaring off of the President and certain members of the Senate.'"

"That does not make sense to me. It is simply divisive. The President has every right to make periodic reports to the American people without being subjected to political sniping immediately thereafter."

Sen. McGovern is a co-sponsor of a pending amendment that would set a timetable for withdrawal of U.S. forces from Southeast Asia. He said Mr. Nixon demonstrated that he did not understand the proposal.

In the wake of the President's discussion of the Cambodian extension to a House Republican, Rep. P. Bricker, R-Mo., of Massachusetts, proposed yesterday the creation of a "council of mediators" representing five middle-sized and small nations to draft a "neutralist settlement" of the conflict in Southeast Asia.

Rep. Morse proposed, for example, that the council be made up of representatives of Indonesia, Japan, Morocco, Sweden and Yugoslavia, who would consult with the major powers directly, or indirectly, involved and try to arrange a ceasefire.

# Youth Group Recommends Draft Reform

By Juan P. Vasquez

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI).—A conference of young advisers to the Selective Service System presented Curtis W. Tarr yesterday with a set of recommendations that included lowering the draft age to 18, eliminating student deferments and accepting an all-volunteer force.

The suggestions of the National Selective Service Youth Advisory Committee, which ended five days of debate and deliberations, formed the basis for potentially far-reaching changes in the nation's conscription program.

The proposals were formulated by 109 participants, including eleven women, ranging in age from 16 to 26. They were voted by state draft directors and their youth advisory committees to attend the national conference.

Mr. Tarr, the new Selective Service director, told the assembled youths in a brief response that he agreed with some of their suggestions and had begun to move forward in some areas.

Congress Must Act

Most of the more significant changes recommended by the young advisers, however, would require action by congressional legislation—such as creation of an all-volunteer force and elimination of student deferments.

Other suggestions such as lowering the age at which a young man becomes subject to the draft—from 19 to 18—could be implemented by executive action.

Although the recommendations are not binding, Mr. Tarr promised prompt consideration.

"I think the attitude is that, if it is implementable and reasonable, we'll do it," a Selective Service spokesman remarked.

Mr. Tarr reiterated his support for the concept of an all-volunteer force, but he expressed concern that the plan might fail to enlist sufficient volunteers. Thus, he said, a stand-by draft might be required.

# Mitchell Offers Guidelines For Policing Political Rallies

By George C. Wilson

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 3 (AP).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell said yesterday police cannot expect political demonstrations to be conducted like prayer meetings.

Nevertheless, he said, peaceful exercise of freedom of speech and assembly should be "encouraged, by state and local officials, even though it may create some inconvenience."

"Merely to tolerate freedom of expression is not good enough," Mr. Mitchell told the Texas Bar Association.

"There is more freedom of speech and more freedom of assembly today than at any time in our nation's history," he noted, "and so long as I am attorney general I will do everything within my power to see that these rights continue to flourish."

He outlined guidelines for dealing with demonstrations, "that we in the federal government follow in Washington and which, I believe, should be considered by local and state authorities."

"Encourage the people to exercise First Amendment rights, recognize how unpopular the cause."

"Realize that most large political demonstrations may entail a certain amount of inconvenience to local residents, may impose additional expenses on local taxpayers and may engender widespread community hostility to demonstrators."

"Given our times, we cannot expect political demonstrations to be conducted like prayer meetings. We must expect language which may incite hostility or may, in other words, be inflammatory."



STEPPING DOWN—Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, retiring after a 38-year military career, is eyed by Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, his successor as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, during a ceremony honoring Gen. Wheeler at Andrews Air Force Base. Newly pinned on Gen. Wheeler's chest are a second Oak Leaf Cluster of the Army Distinguished Service Medal and the equivalent decorations of the Navy and Air Force.

# Wheeler Retires as Chairman Of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI).—In a half-hour ceremony at Andrews Air Force Base, America's top soldier for six years, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, became a civilian yesterday.

He received a citation for distinguished service from the Army, Navy and Air Force, which he represented as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from July 3, 1964, to July 2, 1970.

Longer Than Any Other

Gen. Wheeler, 68, held the chairmanship longer than any other man, advising two Presidents and three secretaries of defense during an indicative war that set off a wave of anti-militarism in the nation.

The Strategic Air Command was giving way to a new kind of warfare called counter-insurgency to fight wars of national liberation.

Gen. Wheeler's immediate predecessor, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, had been a chief architect of the U.S. fling at counter-insurgency. It became Gen. Wheeler's job to try to make the policies work.

Gen. Wheeler rode out Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's revolution at the Pentagon, winning the praise of his civilian superiors without incurring the enmity of his military comrades.

"Little Guys Will Crack"

He believed in the Vietnam war, although he would have conducted it with less gradualism. He seemed to worry most about whether the nation would see the war through "if we just keep up the pressure," he once told an interviewer, "those little guys will crack."

His sense of realism about what the U.S. military really could do, as opposed to what some generals and admirals would like to do, figured heavily in the advice he gave his superiors.

"We have learned long ago," Gen. Wheeler said of the advice he gives, "not to press for action where we cannot put it up."

The U.S. decision against retreating when North Korea hijacked the USS Pueblo in 1968—a retaliation President Johnson feared would confront the United States with more war than it was equipped to handle—was a case in point.

The general will retire to a 180-acre farm—only a few hours' drive west of here—on a disability grant of 70 percent pay stemming primarily from a heart condition.

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI).—The nation's three major television networks plan to present programs of differing viewpoints on foreign affairs, but they won't give Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., equal time to a point to President Nixon's plan for peace.

The networks—ABC, CBS and NBC—today rejected Sen. McGovern's demand for time to explain the "amendment for ending the war" he is cosponsoring with Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore.

Mr. Nixon appeared Wednesday night in a "conversation" with senior newsmen from the networks in Los Angeles. Sen. McGovern charged the President, during the program, was "chasing the same illusions that have bedeviled us in Southeast Asia for ten years."

Leonard H. Goldenson, president of American Broadcasting Companies Inc., said ABC news will present a prime time program next Monday featuring Democratic national chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, and Rep. Henry B. Eason, D-Wis.

Julian Goodman said the network has scheduled a one-hour program next Thursday for a discussion of issues relating to the Southeast Asia war, including the McGovern-Hatfield amendment. "Spokesmen for different points of view will be invited" for that program, he said.

# Film Withdrawn After Protest by U.S. at Berlin

By George C. Wilson

WEST BERLIN, July 3 (Reuters).—A West German film depicting rape and murder by American soldiers was withdrawn from the 50th Berlin Film Festival today after a protest by George Stevens, the American screen director who presides over the festival's international jury.

The film "O.K.," which had its world premiere June 27, was one of West Germany's two official entries in the festival.

It is an adaptation of American journalist Daniel Lang's Vietnam story "Incident on Hill 193," in which he reported the brutal rape and murder of a Vietnamese girl by U.S. soldiers.

In order to heighten the impact for West German cinema-goers, director Michael Verhoeven transplanted the story to Bavaria, showing Germans dressed in American uniforms and speaking in broad Bavarian dialect raping and killing a girl with a Vietnamese name.

Producer Bob Hoover, of Munich, today withdrew the film in protest against a complaint by Mr. Stevens who was reported to have threatened to resign from the international jury if the film was not withdrawn.

# NAACP Accuses U.S. Judge Of 'Racism' in Jackson Probe

By George C. Wilson

CINCINNATI, July 3 (AP).—The NAACP today accused a federal judge of "racism" for his charge to a Mississippi grand jury and said it resulted in no indictments being returned in the deaths of two youths at Jackson State College.

"Federal Judge Harold Cox has again displayed his racist ideology in his high position as a judge in a federal court of this nation," the resolution said. It was adopted at the first annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Judge Cox presides in the U.S. District Court in Jackson, Miss. The resolution urged the U.S. Department of Justice to continue efforts to "discover and prosecute those guilty of the killings regardless of Judge Cox's actions."

Judge Cox said the special grand jury, which was impaneled Monday, recessed indefinitely yesterday.

A county grand jury has been called into session Monday to investigate the May 15 disorders.

In his charge to the jury Monday, Judge Cox instructed the panel to consider possible outside influences.

"It is a violation to travel across state lines with the intent of inciting to riot," he told the 23-member jury, which included five Negroes.

"This district shall not provide sanctuary for militants, anarchists or revolutionaries of any race," the judge said.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell announced the probe by the special grand jury after federal authorities complained they were unable to get Mississippi Highway Patrol cooperation in their investigation.

# Negro Loses Suit Claiming a Drug Bleached Skin

By George C. Wilson

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 3 (Reuters).—A federal judge has dismissed a \$600,000 suit brought by a Negro who claimed his skin turned white after being treated by doctors at a Veterans Administration Hospital in Cleveland.

The court ruled yesterday that James Phley, 33, an Air Force veteran, failed to prove that negligence on the part of doctors had caused the color change.

Mr. Phley had claimed that the drug diuretic administered to him for an ailment had caused his change in color.

"The pigmentation change has had a severe effect in the life and personality of the plaintiff and he has had great difficulty in adjusting to it," Judge Ben Green said.

"But the plaintiff has failed to sustain proof that physicians employed by the Veterans Administration breached the standards of care and skill required of them by the circumstances," the judge added.

# Moon Sample Missing in U.S.

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—A tiny fragment of the moon has disappeared from the Goddard Space Flight Center at nearby Greenbelt, Md., the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Wednesday.

The material, weighing one-fiftieth of an ounce, was reported missing by Nicholas M. Short, one of the scientists assigned portions of lunar material obtained during the first manned landing on the moon last July. He discovered the loss while taking an inventory.

It is the second time a moon specimen has vanished. One was taken in late January while on public display at a University of California center, but was returned later.

# HEW Cuts Aid to 3 School Districts

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI).—Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Elliot L. Richardson ordered federal fund cutouts yesterday in three Southern school districts that have balked at desegregation.

The new secretary took the action against Hendry County, Fla., Chester County, S.C., and Nacogdoches, Texas—only nine days after taking office.

The last time the administration used its cutoff powers was on May 11 against a small Texas district.

The last time before that was on July 7, 1969, the same month that it announced that it was slowing down the cutoff process and instead would operate mainly in the courts to enforce federal desegregation standards.

At a press conference the day after he was sworn in, Mr. Richardson took a tough stand on desegregation, warning that he would cut off funds "in any case where... appropriate."

But aides said that yesterday's three orders indicated no great shift back from the courts to cutoffs. "The merely demonstrates the continuing integrity of the enforcement... procedures," said J. Stanley Pottinger, director of HEW's Office for Civil Rights, the agency that handles cutoffs.

Mr. Richardson himself had no comment, other than that HEW "intends to maintain communication with the districts and hopes to provide all assistance necessary to bring them into compliance with the law."

The orders will take automatic effect in 30 days unless the districts submit acceptable desegregation plans in the interim.

The Hendry County order had emerged from the lengthy HEW cutoff process on May 12. But former Secretary Robert H. Finch had not signed it. The Chester County order had been in the secretary's office since June 9, the Nacogdoches case since June 25.

All three districts have refused to go beyond freedom-of-choice, and all still have all-Negro schools as a result. All three have white majority. Officials here said that they did not know how much federal education money the districts were getting, but estimated that it was a substantial percentage of the total school budget in all three cases.

There now are 40 school districts in the South that have been denied federal funds. Seventy more, including yesterday's three, are in the cutoff process. Officials said that five more of the 70 are close to the cutoff order stage.

The administration has now invoked the cutoff threat 18 times since it took office in January, 1969. In only one of the previous 15 times have funds actually been

cut off. The other 14 districts came forward with acceptable plans.

If yesterday's three districts refuse to do the same, they presumably will be taken to court.

150 Still Refuse

According to a HEW estimate, there are now about 150 districts in the 11 Southern states that have not agreed to desegregate nor been brought into court. These include those whose funds have been cut off and those in the cutoff process.

About 50 of these holdout districts are in Texas, 27 in Mississippi, 15 each in Arkansas and Florida, 14 in South Carolina and 11 in North Carolina. There are fewer

than ten in each of the other states.

The Justice Department has been threatening since April to file suits, statewide if necessary, to bring holdouts into compliance. The threats have prompted more than 70 districts to submit acceptable desegregation plans, bringing the holdout list down to its present size.

The department recently has filed suits against three districts and warned that it will not hold off much longer on the others. But it has set no firm date for mass legal action. Civil rights groups have begun to doubt that it can take the necessary steps before school opens in September.

# Model 'Biological Fuel Cell' Generates Electricity in Blood

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI).—Electricity has been generated in human blood in an early model of a "biological fuel cell" intended to power future artificial hearts.

Dr. Frank Hastings of the National Heart Institute yesterday called this "one of the most promising developments" yet toward a much-needed power source to operate "artificial hearts or heart pacemakers or artificial muscles or many other things."

Four U.S. firms have shown that electricity can be produced by immersing two thin gold-palladium electrodes in either a beaker or a flowing stream of blood.

Like Apollo Cell

The result is a chemical reaction that makes electricity in much the same way it is made chemically in an Apollo spacecraft's fuel cell. The scientists have tried making artificial hearts, and one was put in a patient in April, 1969, by Dr. Denton A. Cooley of Houston.

It kept the patient alive for three days, long enough to receive a human heart transplant, which was unsuccessful.

But all artificial hearts tried so far, in humans or animals, have had to have bulky external power sources.

There is only one other promising contender for a completely internal unit with voltage enough to run a mechanical heart. This is a radioactive generator. A bit of plutonium-238 whose steady heat (the result of radioactive decay) is converted into electricity.

Might Last Lifetime

A plutonium device "might conceivably last for ten years" before replacement, said Dr. Hastings, chief of the federal artificial heart research program. But a biological-powered device might last a lifetime without producing either unwanted heat or radioactivity.

Each electrode in the new process is made of a different proportion of gold and palladium.

One therefore attracts the oxygen in the blood, and the other the glucose or blood sugar. The glucose then breaks down into carbon dioxide and water, in the process giving up electrons to produce a flow of current in a wire between the electrodes.

The amount of current so far produced is measured in microamperes, enough to operate a heart pacemaker but not an artificial heart. Producing more power should be one of the lesser development problems, however.

# Networks Reject McGovern Bid For Equal Time

By George C. Wilson

NEW YORK, July 3 (UPI).—The nation's three major television networks plan to present programs of differing viewpoints on foreign affairs, but they won't give Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., equal time to a point to President Nixon's plan for peace.

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# U.S., Russia Solve Seating Problem At Geneva Talks

By George C. Wilson

GENEVA, July 3 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union settled a procedural wrangle today, allowing Russian Leonid B. Kutakov, assistant secretary general of the United Nations for political affairs, to sit in on a meeting of the 35-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Yesterday's session had to be adjourned for the first time since talks began in 1961—because the Russians wanted Mr. Kutakov to sit at the negotiating table itself.

James P. Leonard, the chief U.S. delegate, took exception, arguing that it would set a precedent. In the past, distinguished visitors have sat in the visitors' gallery.

Today a special side table, chair and lamp were arranged for Mr. Kutakov, who listened to the one speech of the session made by the Argentine delegate. U.S. spokesmen said this was a "satisfactory arrangement."

# 10,000 Evacuated In Indianapolis Fire

By George C. Wilson

INDIANAPOLIS, July 3 (UPI).—An underground fire and the threat of an explosion forced the evacuation of nearly 10,000 persons in a wide area of downtown Indianapolis yesterday.

Black and greenish smoke curled from street grates in the heart of the affected area. Officials feared burning underground cables could touch off sewer gas. The blaze was started when a workman using a jack hammer at a building under construction accidentally hit a conduit carrying cables. The fire was extinguished by a smothering powder after burning for three hours.

# Students: If you dig Europe, wait until you get to Israel.

By George C. Wilson

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# Russia Honors Soyuz-9 Crew

By George C. Wilson

MOSCOW, July 3 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today promoted Col. Andrian Nikolayev, commander of the record-breaking Soyuz-9 space flight, to air major general and made Flight Engineer Vitaly Sevast'yanov a Hero of the Soviet Union.

The news agency Tass said Leonid I. Brezhnev, Communist party general secretary, personally congratulated the cosmonauts on their space endurance achievement at a Kremlin reception in their honor. Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin were also present.

It was the cosmonauts' first public appearance since they landed June 19 after 17 days, 16 hours and 59 minutes of flight. Gen. Nikolayev, 40, already a Hero of the Soviet Union for his 1963 earth orbital flight, was also awarded a gold star to that decoration.

Mr. Sevast'yanov, 35, a civilian pilot and engineer, was also promoted to the honorary rank of Pilot Cosmonaut of the Soviet Union, Tass said.

# U.S. Fire Loss Up

By George C. Wilson

BOSTON, July 3 (UPI).—Property destroyed in the United States by major fires in 1969 amounted to nearly \$400 million, an increase of 25 percent over 1968, the National Fire Protection Association said yesterday.

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# NAACP Takes Anti-War Stand Over Indochina

By George C. Wilson

CINCINNATI, July 3 (UPI).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took its strongest stand ever yesterday against the war in Southeast Asia.

It called for an immediate withdrawal of all troops and urged the government to "concentrate our wealth and skills on peaceful measures to prosecute our own domestic war on poverty."

Until last year, the NAACP refused to take a public position on the war. In fact, it was openly critical of other groups for involving civil rights in the peace issue. But it altered its position last year during its annual convention in Jackson, Miss., where it passed a resolution calling on the government to institute the "speediest" measures to withdraw troops from Vietnam.

The resolution passed yesterday while pointing out that the NAACP is primarily a civil rights organization, added that "we cannot help noting that billions of dollars are being spent in a brutal, inhuman and unjust war in Southeast Asia, in which more than 40,000 of our young men have been killed and thousands of others maimed and crippled, while the nations engaged in a mere pittance to eliminate the poverty that exists within its boundaries and is doing little to alleviate the conditions of thousands of our citizens who suffer from hunger and malnutrition."

# Dutch Warplane Crashes

By George C. Wilson

EUPEN, Belgium, July 3 (AP).—A Dutch military plane crashed near here today and its pilot was killed, police reported.

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## 'Radical' Reforms Sought

Consumer Experts Report  
Strong Worldwide Movement

By Bernard Weinraub

BADEN, Austria, July 3 (NYT)—Consumer experts moved out of this garden spot in a buoyant mood tonight, convinced that their efforts to protect families from unreasonable prices and unfair business methods were rapidly developing into a powerful international movement.

"We are in the presence of a universal stirring," said Peter Goldman, the newly elected president of the International Organization of Consumers Unions. He addressed 275 delegates from 30 countries at a farewell luncheon of the group's weeklong conference on consumer goals over the next decade.

"We are a movement that desires and demands radical economic and social reforms," said Mr. Goldman, who is director of the British Consumers Association, one of the nearly 80 groups represented at the meeting here. "The consumer movement, national and international, is a protest movement or it is nothing—and we are emerging or we have emerged as a worldwide protest movement," he said.

"Common Language"

As the delegates left, Mrs. Virginia Knauer, special assistant for consumer affairs to President Nixon, said enthusiastically: "Consumers are starting to speak a common language now. Shoddy goods, unfair prices, dissatisfaction in the market place—these are common experiences shared by the rich and poor countries."

In winding up the sixth biennial world conference of the international organization, the delegates approved reports and resolutions on several fronts dealing with the rights of consumers.

The experts, ranging from Korean housewives to Hungarian officials to Swedish economists, urged a "powerful ministerial" role for consumer representatives in

governments as well as "boards, companies, and public utilities," a strengthening of consumer protection laws, and the creation of consumer courts. "At all formal education levels to help students deal most effectively and cheaply in the market place." At the moment compulsory consumer education courses are rare. In the United States, Illinois is the only state with such a program.

**IATA Is Target**

The group's 15-man executive council also issued a statement to the UN Economic and Social Council urging "speedy measures to get the consumer interest involved" in the International Air Transport Association, the airline representatives who set international air fares.

For several months, the international consumer group, which serves as a consultative agency to the UN Council, has spurred a study of the 106-member IATA. The study was led by Mrs. Ursula Walberg, a Swedish consumer expert who is vice-president of the International Organization of Consumers Unions.

"We feel that IATA fixes international fares at will without involving the consumer interests," Mrs. Walberg said today. "The fares are almost automatically approved without hesitation by governments who follow what IATA recommends. The consumer has no protection in this area."

In their resolution the international group said that IATA has become "a mechanism for the elimination of competition in air fares and (must) become more responsive to consumer interest. Consumers should be given more information about their structure."

Some Resentment

Through today's final meetings of the consumer organization, which decided to meet again in Stockholm in 1972—there remained a bare undercurrent of resentment that simmered in recent days among poor nations. These Asian, African and Caribbean delegates felt that the conference had stressed the needs of the wealthier countries which want to link the drive against pollution with the consumer effort. At the expense of the poor countries, still in the midst of the most basic problems of hunger, housing and unemployment.

"The consumer groups in the developed countries now realize, I hope, the problems we face in the developing countries," said Dr. Shankar Krishnamurthy, director of the Consumers Council in India.

They say they will send representatives to our countries now to help us. They say that they understand our problems now and we have made them aware," he went on. "There are such basic differences you see. They worry about the right refrigerator to buy. Our people have no bread to eat."

**Little Effect Seen**

Miss Florence Rice, president of the Harlem Consumers Council in New York, took her head. "There's not anything for me to talk about because it was just another nice meeting that amounted to very little," she said. "I'm being nice. I don't think the young people would stand for this."

Miss Rice, whose trip to Austria was paid by a New York charity school, said: "You hear the same old platitudes and life just goes on as before. I don't know what I expected but it certainly was more than this."

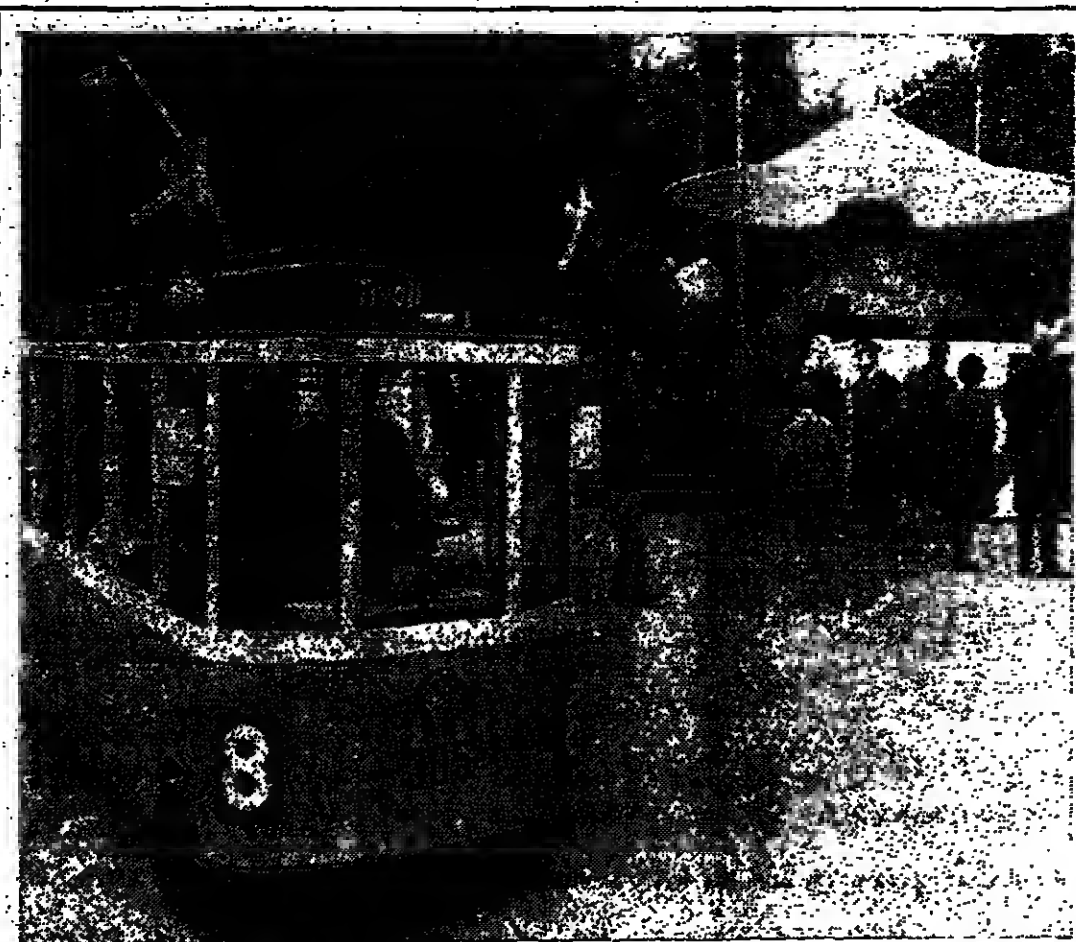
Despite the measurings of the consumer experts from poorer countries, there remained little doubt that pollution efforts will play a key role among consumer groups, especially from the larger countries.

Said Dr. Colston E. Warren, the 66-year-old founder and president of the U.S. Consumers Union and the outgoing chairman of the International Organization of Consumers Unions:

"You've got to check a product now and ask yourself two things: 'Will it work?' and 'What are its social consequences?'"

**Princess Loses Child**

OSLO, July 3 (Reuters)—Crown Princess Sonja, 32-year-old wife of the heir to the Norwegian throne, suffered a miscarriage this morning, her doctors announced. Her condition is satisfactory. The child would have been her first.



OLD AND NEW—A reproduction of an old Copenhagen streetcar carries visitors past the Apollo-10 capsule in Tivoli Park, where the space vehicle is on exhibit.

U.K. to Treat Commonwealth  
Immigrants as Foreigners

LONDON, July 3 (UPI)—The British government announced plans today to stem still further the flow of mainly nonwhite Commonwealth immigrants into Britain. It said that future Commonwealth immigrants will be treated as foreigners.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling, in his first appearance before the new House of Commons, said the Conservative government would introduce legislation "soon" to put these decisions into effect.

Britain currently has a nonwhite immigrant population officially estimated at 1,250,000, mostly from the Caribbean, West Africa, Pakistan and India.

Immigration and race were explosive issues in the recent general election campaign, focusing on the campaign of Conservative Enoch Powell, who charged there are at least two million nonwhites in the country and asserted that "race is being played a major, perhaps a decisive, part in the battle of Britain."

The former Labor government allowed 8,500 heads of families from the Commonwealth and their dependents to enter Britain annually as immigrants on special work permits. In addition, it allowed 1,500 heads of families of Asians from East Africa holding British passports, and their dependents, to come here each year to live.

Mr. Maudling told Parliament the government will operate on two "clear principles" on immigration—everyone in Britain must be equal before the law and in social terms and any further large-scale immigration would be bad for everyone, including the immigrants.

**Limitations Outlined**

He said that in the future Commonwealth citizens wishing to come here to work will have to obtain a work permit for a specific job in a specific place.

He said permits will be granted only where local labor is not available and for a maximum of 12 months to start with. He said extensions will be considered "on merit" and will be granted only to immigrants who remain in approved employment or obtain other alternative employment.

He said there will be no right of permanent settlement. He said applications for permanent settlement will be considered at the end of four years of approved employment, as in the case of foreigners.

Mr. Maudling said the government also is tightening up on Asians from East Africa to prevent "queue-jumping" by those seeking to get into Britain without permits. Currently an estimated 400 such Asians are stranded in various European countries after being refused entry by Britain and not being allowed to return to the countries from which they came.

James Callaghan, Home Secretary in the former Labor government, ridiculed the proposals as "perfidious, camouflage, a gimmick, nonsense and rubbish, thin and weak."

"There will be serfdom," he asserted, "because a colored immigrant will not be able to leave a job for fear of being deported." He also warned there will be "widespread evasion."

**Wildcat Bus Strike Adds to Only Woes**

PARIS, July 3 (Reuters)—Harassed air passengers already facing departure delays caused by a week-long work-to-rule by air traffic controllers at Orly Airport, had to trudge across the runways to their planes today when bus drivers staged a 90-minute wildcat strike.

But at least yesterday's striking baggage porters were back on the job and some lucky passengers were able to hitch a lift on passing luggage trucks.

Tighter Embargo  
Urged in UN on  
S. African Arms

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 3 (AP)—The U.N. special committee on South African apartheid (race segregation) recommended yesterday that the Security Council tighten its seven-year-old ban on the shipment of arms to South Africa.

A letter from the 11-member committee to the 15-nation council said the council should call upon all countries "to implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa, without reservations and restrictive interpretations."

In the preceding debate, committee chairman Abdul Rahman Abby Parah of Somalia said Britain and the United States had interpreted the embargo resolutions so as to permit them to send South Africa arms for external defense, as against arms for internal repression, while France had largely disregarded the embargo and the Soviet Union had faithfully observed it.

The letter said that in responding to a popular "struggle for liberation," South Africa had resorted to an "anti-terrorist" operation requiring the use of military equipment supposedly provided for external defense.

**3 Italian Unions Call 1-Day General Strike**

ROME, July 3 (Reuters)—Italy's three trade union confederations today officially confirmed their call for a 24-hour general strike on Tuesday to back demands for major social and economic reforms.

The nationwide stoppage will be the third of its kind this year and is expected to bring the country to a halt for the entire day.

The confederations, which want reforms in housing, taxation, transport, health and other fields, called the strike to express displeasure over the failure of the government to meet those demands.

Need to Save  
Seas' Riches  
Called Urgent45-Nation Parley  
Asks New Program

By Stephens Broening

SAN ANTON, Malta, July 3 (AP)—The task of saving the seas and oceans cannot be delayed, an international conference of scientists, economists, lawyers, businessmen and politicians declared today.

They urged the formation of a program for oceans which would regulate pollution, assure the ecological balance, provide for a fair sharing of undersea wealth and ensure seabed demilitarization.

But, except for the organizers of the weeklong conference which ended today, few of the 250 participants from 45 nations could agree on the outlines for such a system.

However, many who were skeptical about President Nixon's May 23 proposal for an international ocean program will leave Malta convinced that the U.S. initiative, though limited, would be a useful first step.

This is mainly due to Louis Sohn, the State Department's legal counselor, who went to some pains to explain the Nixon proposal to his colleagues here.

**Nixon Idea**

In brief, the Nixon idea calls for coastal nations to extend their offshore controls of undersea riches on the continental shelf to a depth of 656 feet.

Beyond that, up to the end of the shelf, seabed wealth would fall into the trusteeship of the coastal nation. It would issue leases and charge rents. The bulk of these rents, Mr. Sohn said, would be turned over to an international agency for distribution to developing states.

The seabed beyond the shelf, where the ocean floor slopes to great depths, would come under the jurisdiction of an international agency.

This falls quite a bit short of what people like Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, secretary-general of the symposium, would like to see—national control ending 12 miles offshore, with everything beyond that the world's common property to be managed by an international agency.

Under existing international agreements, nations can exploit the seabed for their own use up to the end of the continental shelf, and need not share any of the riches of oil, natural gas or hard minerals found there.

**U.S. Concession**

The Nixon proposal represents a concession. On an average, the continental shelf extends to a distance of less than 10 miles off the U.S. West Coast, some 50 miles out into the Atlantic and as far as 100 miles into the Gulf of Mexico.

An official symposium statement today deplored "the present trend to deploy weapons of mass destruction in the depths of the ocean, to exploit irrationally the resources of the sea, to destroy entire species of fish, to poison the water with oil-lubricants and waste from vessels."

The organizers agreed to continue the exchange of information at another session here next September.

Portugal Recalls Ambassador  
After Pope Sees Rebel Chiefs

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, July 3 (NYT)—Portugal recalled its ambassador to the Holy See today to protest an audience that Pope Paul VI granted to three leaders of liberation movements in its African territories.

The ambassador, Eduardo Brazao, called last night on Jean Cardinal Villot, the pope's secretary of state, to deliver a formal protest note. The text was not disclosed, but it was understood to have expressed the Portuguese government's bitterness at the papal gesture.

The unusual step by a regime that has often stressed its close relations with the Roman Catholic Church followed a disclosure by a Vatican spokesman yesterday morning that the pontiff had seen the three anti-Portuguese rebel leaders on Wednesday.

The three were Agostino Neto of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, Amilcar Cabral of the Portuguese Guinea Liberation Movement and Marcelino dos Santos of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

**NATO, U.S. Accused**

The three African leaders had attended an "International Conference of Solidarity With the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies" here from Saturday to Monday. In a final statement, the meeting accused NATO and in particular the United States, France and West Germany, of supporting Portugal in its "colonial wars."

About 250 delegates took part in the conference. A group of Angolans who described themselves as nationalists were barred from the meeting. They told newsmen here that the conference had been organized by pro-Moscow and pro-Peking Communists.

Today L'Unita, Italian Communist party newspaper, quoted Mr. dos Santos as having reported that Pope Paul had told him and the other two rebel leaders that he would pray for their cause.

**Private Conversation**

The three African rebel leaders were received by the pope together with about 50 other persons after his weekly general audience last Wednesday. The Vatican spokesman, Msgr. Fausto Vallina, explained yesterday that the pope had spoken privately with the

three Africans for a few minutes. The spokesman mentioned the audience for the Africans in reply to questions from newsmen who had learned of it through other sources. The Vatican had made no announcement on Wednesday that the pope had received the three rebel leaders.

Luis Quartin, counselor of the Portuguese Embassy to the Holy See, said today that no date for the ambassador's return had been set.

**Severance Denied**

Mr. Quartin denied rumors here and in Lisbon that the Portuguese government was considering severance of diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

The Vatican made no official mention of the Portuguese protest today. However, L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican daily, said in a short comment this afternoon that newspapers that had voiced astonishment or approval in connection with the papal audience for the African leaders had been wide of the mark.

"The pope, owing to his mission, receives all those who request the comfort of his blessing," the Vatican newspaper said. It added that the meeting with the Africans took place within the religious framework of the weekly general audience, and that the pontiff had addressed them "words of greeting and exhortation to remain faithful to the Christian principles in which they were educated."

Committee Bids  
U.S. Recognize  
China as Equal

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 3 (NYT)—Establishment of a national citizens' committee to press for United States recognition of Communist China on a basis of "equality and mutual respect" was announced here yesterday by Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau, a leading American political scientist.

Morgenthau spoke as national chairman of the "Committee for New China Policy" which includes among its membership prominent educators and religious leaders.

In outlining its program, he advocated also ending American involvement in the Indochina war. The committee urges, he said, that the U.S. recognize that Taiwan is Chinese territory and calls for withdrawing American forces from that Chinese nationalist stronghold and ending all military and economic help to the nationalists.

The committee's policy statement also proposes that the United States end the "current policy of military encirclement" and trade embargo of China and acknowledge that Peking should be recognized as the sole legitimate representative of China in the UN and other international bodies.

London Hotel Fire  
Rouses 100 Guests

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—One hundred guests at the Grosvenor House Hotel in London's Mayfair district were roused from their beds and evacuated early today when firemen fought a blaze in a third-floor suite.

A porter who tackled the flames before firemen arrived was taken to a hospital for treatment. There were no other injuries.

Tariff Board's  
H. D. Newsom  
Is Dead at 65

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI)—Herschel D. Newsom, 65, a U.S. tariff commissioner since 1965, died yesterday at Sibley Hospital here following a heart attack on Tuesday.

For the 18 years before his presidential appointment to the Tariff Commission, Mr. Newsom had been master (principal officer) of the National Tariff Commission, which had criticized both Democratic and Republican farm policies.

More interested in the needs of the farmer than in partisan politics, Mr. Newsom worked closely during the 1960s with former Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman and leaders of several farming groups to win adoption of a wheat support plan that the Grange had advocated for many years. The program, still in effect, guarantees high prices for wheat sold to U.S. consumers while providing lower, world-level prices for wheat moving to export markets.

**Herbert W. Krieger**

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI)—Herbert W. Krieger, 80, past curator of ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution's national museum, died Wednesday in Arlington Hospital after a long illness.

Mr. Krieger retired in 1951 after 33 years with the museum. He was also the author of numerous articles and monographs on the ethnology and archeology of the West Indies, the people and culture of the Philippines and the archeology of the U.S. Northwest.

**C.-M. Velasquez**

LONDON, July 3 (UPI)—Carlos Maria Velasquez, 52, Uruguay's Ambassador to Russia, collapsed and died today in a London hotel, the embassy said.

A spokesman said he died of a heart attack at a hotel where he was staying with his wife and seven children en route to a holiday in Spain.

**Dr. J. B. de Laval**

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI)—Dr. Juan Bautista de Laval, 73, special consultant to the Peruvian delegation to the Organization of American States, died yesterday after a heart attack.

Dr. de Laval served as representative of Peru on the council of the OAS from 1946 to 1968, and was its chairman on two occasions. He also was one of the signers of the Act of Bogota, which created the organization in 1948.

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## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

STOCKHOLM, July 3—Two young Austrian players, Fritz Babsch and Peter Mandhart of Vienna, became clear favorites to win the 1970 world pair championship at the end of play here yesterday. With 100 deals remaining to be played of a scheduled 286, they were nearly six boards ahead of all but one of the 168 competing pairs.

The two Italian physicians, William Santoro and Italo Zanasi of La Spezia, who had led substantially a day earlier, were the only pair with any immediate prospects of overtaking the leaders.

The standings were: 1st, Babsch-Mandhart, with 17,737 points, equivalent to 60 percent; 2nd, Santoro-Zanasi, 17,351; 3rd, Hans Gothe and Einar Morath of Stockholm, 16,244; 4th, Benito Garozzo and Federico Mayer of Rome, 16,783; 5th, Jergen Lindqvist and Per Oluf Sundelin of Stockholm, 16,809; 6th, Derek Rimmington and Bob Rowlands of London, 16,594; 7th, Sam Kehela and Eric Murray of Toronto, 16,447.

Many pairs climbed to slam on the diagramed deal, played in the fifth session of the championship, but few were successful. One of them was Martin Hoffman and Joe Moskale of London, England, who bid to six hearts when Hoffman chose to open the South hand with club heart bids, but Moskale continued to six hearts after making a jump shift and two cue-bids.

The opening lead of the diamond king was taken by dummy's ace, and the declarer led to his club queen and took the ace and king of hearts. His plan was to ruff a low club in his hand and surrender a trick to the heart queen, a play that was sure to succeed against any three-two trump break if the clubs were no worse than four-two.

trick to the heart queen, the position was:

**NORTH**  
♠ A 9  
♥ 10 9  
♦ A K 3 5  
♣ 5 3

**WEST**  
♠ 7 5 3  
♥ Q 6 5  
♦ Q 6  
♣ J 9

**EAST**  
♠ K J 4  
♥ 8  
♦ J 10 4  
♣ 10

**SOUTH**  
♠ Q 10 8 6 2  
♥ 10 8  
♦ 10 9  
♣ Q

The East player, Henk Kartagener of Antwerp, returned the spade king, an attempted Deschappelles coup. This play, aimed at removing a vital entry from an opponent's hand at the cost of sacrificing a potential trick, succeeded up to a point. South was forced to win with the spade ace in dummy, and could no longer make use of the club suit.

Luckily for Hoffman, however, the remaining spades lay favorably for him. He took the only reasonable chance by leading the spade nine and finessing against the jack. He was then able to draw East's remaining trump and make the slam.

**NORTH**  
♠ A 9  
♥ K 2  
♦ A 8 7  
♣ A K 8 5 3 2

**WEST**  
♠ 7 5 3  
♥ Q 6 5  
♦ Q 6 3 2  
♣ J 9 7 4

**EAST**  
♠ K J 4  
♥ 8  
♦ J 10 4  
♣ 10

**SOUTH (D)**  
♠ Q 10 8 6 2  
♥ A J 10 9 7 6  
♦ 5 3  
♣ Q

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South 1♣ Pass North 1♥ Pass  
1♥ Pass 2♥ Pass  
2♥ Pass 3♥ Pass  
3♥ Pass 4♥ Pass  
4♥ Pass 5♥ Pass  
5♥ Pass 6♥ Pass  
6♥ Pass 7♥ Pass  
West led the diamond king.

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## The Legend and Louis Armstrong

July 4, 1970, is Louis Armstrong's 70th birthday. In this article, Henry Pleasants, London-based music critic for the International Herald Tribune, whose latest book is "Serious Music—And All That Jazz," assesses the career of one of America's jazz greats.

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON—Louis Armstrong, at 70, is a legend in his own time. But the fact tells us next to nothing about him. The very word legend seems to imply semi-fiction, or history distorted and inflated by fancy.

Armstrong is everything the legend holds him to be: the greatest of early jazz cornet and trumpet players, a unique and improbable vocalist, an erudite and extrovert celebrity, a showman of genius, and an American ambassador more widely known and more warmly accepted than anyone who ever left the White House with a letter of accreditation in his pocket.

It's all true. It's all attractive. And yet, in the end, it's all wrong. Not factually wrong, of course; but wrong because the legend is unjust to the man. Most legendary figures, being only human, fail to live up to the legend. The failure is commonly overlooked, or denied, because the legend, for sentimental or political reasons, is preferable to the truth. In Louis Armstrong's case, it's the other way around. The truth surpasses the legend—and challenges credulity!

It must seem not merely improbable, but sheerly impossible, that any one man could have exerted so original and so decisive an influence on the evolution of Western music, least of all on essentially unlettered black trumpet player from New Orleans. But he did. Almost everything we have heard in the past 40 years in jazz and in a great amount of popular music, short of folk and rock, derives from Armstrong.

### Liberation

It was he who liberated the improvising virtuoso jazz musician, as soloist, from the tight

collective improvisation of New Orleans jazz. It was he who, by his own example, pushed back the technical boundaries of traditional musical instruments. And it was he who broke the stereotyped rhythmic procedures of early jazz. With his incandescent introduction to "West End Blues," recorded on June 28, 1928, Armstrong, in the words of Gunther Schuller, president of the New England Conservatory of Music, in his "Early Jazz," "established the general direction of jazz for several decades to come."

The lay music lover or jazz fan, accustomed to think of Armstrong as an amiable and irrepressible entertainer, even as a venerable and lovable clown, would be astonished to learn the extent of scholarly literature devoted to his music. And no one, goodness knows, would be more astonished than Louis himself, or find it more bewildering, more utterly incomprehensible. His improvisatory explosions have been copied down measure for measure and subjected to the most painstaking melodic, harmonic and rhythmic analysis.

The significance of his innovations is implicit in the fact that none of this analysis really works. Notation is inseparable from the European conventions it was evolved to record and represent. It cannot reflect the myriad shadings of attack, color, vibrato, release and so on that distinguish Louis's playing and singing. Nor can it reproduce visually rhythmic subtleties so foreign to the fractional subdivision of units of time in the rhythmic organization of European music.

This is true of the music of all the great jazz masters who came after Armstrong, and it is true of a few who came before him; but it was he who documented more originally, more



Louis Armstrong, 70, and his wife, Lucille, in their home in Queens, New York.

vividly and more decisively than anyone else the arrival of a musical idiom that defied assessment by traditional criteria.

### Popular Music

Louis's own career after 1950 has helped to frustrate any just evaluation of his achievement. By the end of the 1930s, he was already a celebrity. And the role suited both his talents and his disposition. He drifted, or was drawn, into the mainstream of popular music, playing everything and anything that came his way.

Whatever he played or sang he did in his own way, to be sure, and there is no denying that the "way" commonly transcended the "what." But he had nothing new to offer. The jazz

world has never quite forgiven him, and sometimes it seems almost to have forgotten him—or to have abandoned him to popular music.

It is rarely the lot of great men to have their life's work contemplated in judicious perspective, or even to achieve perspective themselves. It may be doubted that Louis fully appreciates what he has meant to music. It is all there on records, of course, including much that he cannot do today at 70.

But as long as he can put two notes together in the context of a phrase, he will place those notes and color them and bend them in a way that defies notation and analysis, and challenges imitation. He will be telling us what he has always known better than anyone else, if only intuitively and instinctively. He will be telling us what jazz has been all about.

## Around The Barcelona Galleries

Collective, Sala Pares, Petritxol 5, Barcelona, through August.

In one of the two galleries, there is a show of paintings by Spanish artists of the beginning of this century, in the other, a collection of more modern work—all academic in style. The best are a landscape with a nun, and a study of a mother doing a child's hair, both by Mallo Suazo, and a dreamy landscape in melting sun colors by Grau Santos.

Mini Casados 70, Sala de Arte Moderno, Petritxol 11, Barcelona, to July 18. Mini paintings (in size and price) by 13 artists who have already exhibited at this gallery. The most interesting works are tiny fragments of studies by Julio Mateo and boys' heads by Fresquet.

National Exhibition of Contemporary Art, Palacio de la Virreina, Ramblas, Barcelona, through July.

This is an exhibition of paintings, sculptures and drawings entered in a national competition. The standard of drawings is high, of paintings, poor. No sculpture prize was awarded. Rather a depressing show when there is so much good work being done in Spain.

Jim Martin, Twain Gallery, Tiziano 54, Barcelona, through August.

This American painter from Oklahoma surprises and fascinates by the variety of his techniques and by his experiments with texture—he uses acrylics, wash, cement, plastic, flower petals. All are "paintings." His subjects range from "Sofia in

Cement," "Sofia in Flowers" to a "Theater of the Spirit," compositions of mudes, a moon maiden, or an enormous landscape called "Me." The color is rich and the pigment applied with complete authority. A painter of great interest and imagination.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARRY.

### Arts Agenda

The Audubon Choir Group, 80 students from Princeton, N.J., who will give concerts throughout Europe, including East Berlin, this summer, will present a free program in the Luxembourg Gardens in Paris, Saturday at 4 p.m. The group will also sing at 10 a.m. Sunday in the American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7.

The Royal Opera, Covent Garden, returns to tradition this year by opening its 1970-71 season Sept. 9 with the first of two cycles of Wagner's "Ring." George Solti conducts the first cycle Sept. 9, 10, 18 and 26 and Edward Downes the second Sept. 28, 29, Oct. 1 and 3. David Ward and Ludmilla Dvorakova sing Wolan and Brunnhilde in the first cycle and Donald McIntyre and Theo Adam sing Wolan and Amy Scharf sings Brunnhilde in the second. Five singers will make one or both of the cycles—Helge Dernesch (Siegmund), Helge Brilioth (Siegfried), Marit Talvela (Fasolt, Hunding, Hagen), Zoltan Kelemen and John Modenos (Alberich).

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## New Emphasis in the Mideast

Apart from the admirable appointment of Ambassador David Bruce to head the American delegation to the Paris peace talks, Mr. Nixon offered only further elucidation on his Vietnam approach in his television "conversation" Wednesday night. While there were some intriguing hints and implications tucked among the Cambodian victory claims, we would like to set that subject aside for another time and address ourselves to his much briefer remarks on the Mideast and to what struck us as a stunning new emphasis in American policy.

From his administration's previous focus on the Arab-Israeli dispute and on ways to soften and settle it, the President turned his attention almost completely to the possibility of a Soviet-American "collision" in the region. He based his turn not on an Arab threat to Israel (though he did not discount that) but on a Soviet threat to American strategic interests, which he detailed as Moscow's move into the eastern Mediterranean, Europe's and Japan's reliance on Mideast oil, the region's physical aspect as a "gateway" and "hinge of NATO." These American interests, he said in effect, can best be protected by supporting Israel, "maintaining the (regional) balance of power." In his view this necessitates American support of Israel.

"That is why as the Soviet Union moves in to support the U.A.R., it makes it necessary for the United States to evaluate what the Soviet Union does, and once that balance of power is upset, we will do what is necessary to maintain Israel's strength vis-à-vis its neighbors. Not because we want Israel to be in a position to wage war, that isn't it, but because that is what will deter its neighbors from attacking it."

Implicitly, as well as explicitly, Mr. Nixon delivered a sharp rebuff to the many Americans who had wondered whether he was so distracted by Vietnam that he could not bring his own and the country's concentration to bear on what he takes to be

the more dangerous situation in a more important region, the Mideast. With this assertive and unmistakably plain statement of American purpose, the President has surely stilled those doubts. And of course, it is not only Americans but Russians and those Arabs hostile to the United States who must weigh the new administration stance. More tension doubtless lies ahead; slippage would seem to lie behind.

Mr. Nixon was surprisingly, almost gratuitously, critical of the Arabs: he called Egypt and Syria "aggressive," said some Arab states "want to drive Israel into the sea" and dismissed Palestinian commandos as "super-radicals." It is hard to imagine he would have spoken this way if he did not have reason to believe that the latest American peace "initiative," launched just a week ago, was already foundering. As much might have been surmised from President Nasser's harsh indirect greeting of it and from his quick trip to Moscow with a high-level military delegation. But Mr. Nixon may also have thought this is suggested by his statement that "the diplomacy is terribly difficult because Israel's neighbors have to recognize Israel's right to exist"—that the best way to bring about settlement is to convince Arabs that the alternative of defeating Israel in battle is closed to them. This is the Israeli thesis; it may now get a meaningful test.

The diplomatic effects apart, it seems likely that the President by his resolution has ended the warring and unseemly public bargaining over the supply of planes to Israel. To pile so many American chips on a foreign country and then to deny it adequate means for its self-defense is obviously out of the question. So firmly has Mr. Nixon now tied this country to support of Israel and made this the central tenet of American Mideast policy, that it appears irrelevant to discuss any more whether planes will be sold or how many or precisely when.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Ambassador Bruce to Paris

Having drawn back from a wider confrontation in Indochina, President Nixon has taken an encouraging step toward reviving the Paris negotiations. His appointment of David K. E. Bruce to lead the United States delegation at the Paris peace talks is a useful advance.

This veteran diplomat, a former envoy to London, Paris and Bonn, is, as the President observed, "superbly qualified" for the difficult task of seeking a political accommodation to end the Indochina conflict. Mr. Bruce has the stature, the experience, the intelligence and the patient skill required. Given the "great flexibility in the conduct of his talks," which the President has promised, the new chief U.S. negotiator should be able to achieve a diplomatic breakthrough, if anybody can.

The President gave little indication of this necessary flexibility in his lengthy discourse Wednesday evening with three television network commentators. He expressed the conviction that the United States would now be negotiating from strength as a result of what he insists on regarding as a major military victory in Cambodia. He spoke of "saving 17 million people in South Vietnam from a Communist takeover" and revived

the specter of falling dominoes throughout Southeast Asia if the Vietnamese Communists should prevail.

In dwelling at length on the prospects for a political settlement through elections, which are unacceptable to the Viet Cong, Mr. Nixon appeared to pull back from an earlier helpful hint that political power might be fairly apportioned through some other method.

Mr. Bruce's instructions will have to be more realistic and less demanding if his mission is to have a chance for success. As Sen. Pell of Rhode Island observed in a remarkably candid floor address the other day, none of the choices available to the United States in Southeast Asia today is pleasant.

At least the President has taken a prudent step toward making any settlement more palatable by naming Mr. Bruce, a widely respected Democrat, as his chief negotiator. Mr. Nixon would be further strengthened in the difficult decisions for peace that lie ahead if he would accept the efforts of members of Congress of both parties to share with him the responsibility for disengagement from Southeast Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### 'Assessing Cambodia (Continued)

Only a diplomatic initiative of Washington aimed at liquidating the various Indochinese conflicts could have dispelled the uneasiness which the presidential decision of April 30 created even in circles close to the White House and in the State Department. But Mr. Nixon announced his intention to continue his military aid to Phnom Penh and to the various nations which are fighting or will be eager to fight in Cambodia, and the USAF will continue to intervene massively in Khmer territory.

The military and political strategy of Washington remains basically unchanged. The fighting will go on, as well as the support of the Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vietnamese governments. The South Vietnamese—and probably Thai—war effort will be financed by American taxpayers. And the United States is likely to find itself confronted with new difficulties if, as this is foreseeable, the involvement of Bangkok in

the conflict revives the activity of the Thai Communist guerrillas.

Thus the analysis submitted by Mr. Nixon is not different from the view frequently restated by his predecessor, Mr. Johnson. It ascribes to Hanoi the full responsibility for the Indochinese crises, disregards the local reasons for the uprisings, such as the weakness of the governments in power, and eludes the fundamental question of China's place in an overall settlement.

As frequently in the past, the White House now makes it known that new peace proposals might be transmitted to Hanoi. But it is hard to believe that Mr. Nixon privately disowns the long-term commitments which he officially made in Asia toward the capitals of anti-Communist countries.

The violence with which the North Vietnamese responded on Wednesday to his document on Cambodia permits the belief that the only dialogue now possible in Indochina is unfortunately that of arms.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 4, 1895

BERLIN—The Emperor, accompanied by a brilliant suite, will leave tomorrow for a cruise in Swedish waters, where he will remain during the whole month of July. Among his suite will be Count Philipp Eulenburg, his most intimate friend; Count Goertze, one of the most popular and brilliant members of the Court; and Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter. The Emperor has decided to devote his leisure to designing new types of warships.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 4, 1920

PARIS—In the streets of Paris American and French flags floated together on public and private buildings as the symbol of the close union of the French and American peoples after the Great War. France as a whole seizes every opportunity to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the sister Republics; but yesterday Alsace and Lorraine, the restored provinces, stood out prominently. Their representatives came to the foot of Washington's statue in the Place d'Alsace and testified to Franco-American unity.



'National Security' Blanket

## The Real Soviet Answer

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—We have now received what is pretty sure to prove the most important part of the Egyptian answer—which really means the Soviet answer—to the great new American "peace initiative" in the Middle East.

The answer takes the form of a modified SAM-3, with electronics systems so radically improved that it really amounts to a brand new Soviet missile. The new missile has just made its ugly debut on the Suez front. In fact, considerable numbers of these new missiles have been swiftly deployed in prepared emplacements, on a line about ten miles to the west of the Suez Canal.

This was the real reason for the unprecedented loss, last Tuesday, of two Israeli Phantom jets with their entire crews. The mission of the Phantom's fliers was to destroy the newly occupied SAM-3 emplacements.

They were flying at altitude, in order to avoid the Soviet ack-ack guns that the Egyptians have also deployed along the canal in concentrations of extraordinary density. With the old-model SAM-2s, it was always safer to risk a missile hit at altitude than to risk being hit by ack-ack in low-level flight. But with the new missiles, this proved to be tragically untrue.

One must wait and see (and pray) while the Israelis seek a tactical-technical answer to the new Soviet missiles. Such answers are never found without men giving their lives to find them. At best, therefore, this will be a cruel business for the tiny Israeli Air Force.

At work, no answer to the new Soviet missiles will be found by the Israelis—and this will be far more

terrible. If they cannot be destroyed or defeated, these new missiles can in fact give air protection to the entire Egyptian bank of the Suez Canal. With their known range of twenty miles, they are obviously deployed to do just that.

This will be a grim further stage in the process that began when Soviet pilots and Soviet SAM-3 missiles placed an effective air umbrella over the other 95 percent of Egypt's territory. Only a strip along the canal was then left as a "free zone," and this is why the Israeli Air Force has concentrated all its attacks within this narrow strip.

The strip along the canal bristles with Egyptian anti-aircraft, and it is crowded with Egyptian tanks and troops. Worse still, the Egyptians have been making desperate efforts to build fortified SAM-3 emplacements in this embattled strip. And one of the Israeli Air Force's primary missions has been to destroy these emplacements before they were ready for use.

### Beleaguered City

If no answer is found to these new Soviet missiles, they will also make it infinitely more costly to destroy the SAM-3s ever put in. And if the SAM-3s are ever put in, the combination of their low-altitude capability with the new missiles' high-altitude accuracy, can too easily give the Soviet-Egyptian partnership nearly complete control of the air over the Suez Canal.

To see what all this can mean, think of a little city of the old times, strongly walled, with obviously brave men to man the walls, but heavily beleaguered by numerous and cruel enemies. Remove-

lessly the enemies push the great battering ram forward, toward the city gates.

On the walls, the city's defenders make desperate efforts to destroy the huge shield—the "turtle shell," the Romans called it—that protects the battering ram and the men who operate it. But the shield is too strong for the city's defenders. The ramming crash of the ram against the gates at length begins to resound through the little city's streets. And so that city's tale comes to its fated end.

In the present case, the "turtle shell" is the air umbrella that the Soviets have been giving to Egypt by stages, beginning with the arrival of the first SAM-3 missiles with Russian crews in early spring. The battering ram, of course, is the very large Egyptian force, with great superiority in numbers, in artillery and in tanks, that is deployed along the canal's Egyptian bank. And the battering ram will reach the gates, if and when control of the air over Suez passes to the Soviet-Egyptian partnership.

Since one classical comparison has already been made, perhaps another is in order. The emperor Nero merely fiddled while Rome burned. But here we have the U.S. Senate, wholly preoccupied with fiddle-faddling about Cambodia, where this country and its allies have given the senators great offense by scoring a major military success.

And while the U.S. Senate fiddle-faddles, Israel's peril deepens. By deepening Israel's peril, too, the Soviets come ever closer to holding the whole Middle East in fee. Now, in truth, Nero begins to look like a serious statesman.

## The Path to Europe

By Anthony Lewis

LUXEMBOURG.—As the talks began on enlargement of the Common Market, two men with vital roles on opposite sides were asked for their estimate of the prospects. They gave the same reply: the crisis will lie not at the negotiating table in Brussels but in Britain—in British public opinion.

Underneath all the flowing phrases about Europe's destiny, that is the reality on everyone's mind. For the great enterprise of expanding the European Economic Community, in membership and in function, depends ultimately on Britain, and Edward Heath's new Conservative government goes into the negotiation without solid public support.

The last British opinion poll, published in March, showed 22 percent in favor of Britain's joining the EEC and 64 percent against. And it is not just the figures. Mr. Heath knows that he has a powerful voice against entry on his right, in Enoch Powell. And he may well find a large part of the Labor party objecting from his left.

### Persuading Britain

The poll figures can easily be explained away. Britain was twice humiliatingly excluded by General de Gaulle, and the public could hardly be expected to show enthusiasm for the market after that. After the second veto in 1967, moreover, the Labor government had to leave the propaganda field to anti-market forces playing on British suspicion of foreigners.

But the explanation does not make the fact disappear: at the very moment that the six members of the Common Market are at last

agreed in wanting Britain in, the British need persuading. Food is the citizen's worry. He knows that prices are higher on the Continent for bread and butter and meat. If he is sophisticated, he knows also that the Common Market farm support system keeps prices up by putting high tariffs on imported food—and then makes members pay 80 percent of those tariffs to the Central Agricultural Fund. Because Britain is such a big food importer, her government says the transfers to the fund could mean a drain of \$1.5 billion a year on her balance of payments.

All that underlies the tough words of Anthony Barber, the top British negotiator, at the ceremonial opening session here in Luxembourg. Unless there is a "fair" solution to the farm financing problem, he said, the burden on the United Kingdom could not be sustained and no British government could contemplate joining.

What Mr. Barber really meant, if you people want us in the community, you will have to help us with our opinion at home by making concessions. Specifically, you will have to change your agricultural financing system.

### The Six Dissent

But the Six do not see it that way at all. Pierre Harmel of Belgium, speaking for them, said the community would not make changes in the existing rules. All the applicants could expect was transitional measures—a period of time for adjustment, which is just what the British say is not enough.

The community does not accept Britain's premise that the farm price system would be so costly to her. The Six say the British will simply have to buy more tariff-free food from inside an enlarged EEC —as the system is designed to encourage. President Pompidou of France put it that Britain cannot have one foot in the Common Market and one outside. France is not alone in this view.

The two viewpoints are not irreconcilable. They are opposing negotiating positions, none the worse for being tough, or realistic, as the participants characterized them. There is still an atmosphere of astonishing optimism among the existing members about the chance of success. But that, they say, depends in the end on the Heath government's convincing the great British public.

### Britain's Choice

Mr. Heath and his colleagues naturally want the best bargain they can get from the community. But they cannot expect the bargain to be good enough to swing British opinion alone. They will somehow have to regain the momentum of the argument internally. They will have to get the public past the illusion that life can go on as it is, comfortably, outside of Europe. The choice, rather, is between a British that is part of a growing community ten years hence and a British isolated and poor.

The unpleasant reality that Edward Heath of all people cannot forget is that Britain spurned the chance to be in the system at the beginning. The club was formed without her, and the rules made. Now she has another chance to join, surely the last, and she will have to be willing to pay the price.

## Bungling Disregard Of Political Reality

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The suppressed anger experienced on June 24 by two formidable Republicans—Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan, the House minority leader, and Elliot Richardson, the new Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)—merely reflects the disorganization and political ineptitude that still infects the Nixon administration.

On that day, Ford was bluntly informed that in a few short hours President Nixon would veto the Hill-Burton hospital construction bill. Although Ford would have the impossible mission of trying to sustain the veto, this was the first he had heard that Mr. Nixon was even considering such action.

Even so, notification to Ford of the fact seemed to be actually more courteous treatment than that accorded to Richardson, whose department administers the Hill-Burton program. Around 5 o'clock that afternoon, an aide brought Richardson a dispatch hastily torn from a wire service ticker revealing that the President had just vetoed the bill.

Within seconds, Richardson was on the telephone to White House major-domo John Ehrlichman, informing him in cool, businesslike, almost polite phrases that such treatment was intolerable. Similarly, Ford also told presidential aides they absolutely must consult with the House Republican leadership on future legislative matters to avert disaster.

Bungled congressional relationships are familiar in the Nixon administration. But the Hill-Burton veto exposed other equally chronic weaknesses: the isolation of the President, trusted staffers inexperienced in politics, and Mr. Nixon's surprising disregard for political reality.

### Finch in the Dark

Not only were the House Republican leadership and HEW ignored, but the President did not even confide his ex cathedra decision to Robert Finch, who was moved from HEW to be Mr. Nixon's right-hand man in the White House. The fact is that the Budget Bureau's veto recommendation (on purely fiscal grounds) was approved by Ehrlichman and transmitted to the President through Appointments Secretary H. R. (Bob) Haldeman without any outside advice permitted to intrude upon this closed circle.

Had Mr. Nixon availed himself of more politically conscious advisers, he would have avoided Thursday's humiliation when the House overrode the veto 279 to 98, and his own leaders were made to look like impotent simpletons.

## Letters

### Copping Out

Re the article on Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Dictionary (JULY 26). Mr. Guralnik might not sell a copy of his dictionary in Texas if certain "Anglo-Saxonisms" were included, but he knows (Anglo-saxonism-ing) that neither Webster nor Oxford in Minnesota, New York or California, or any state. So why blame omission of the words on Texas? As for that matter I don't notice these words in even the Herald Tribune. And when is a cop out not a cop out because it happens to be unprofitable economically? Shouldn't the dictionary read: "Cop out: to back down on a principle... except in those cases where it costs money or profits to the one copping out..."

I believe I want more exactness and less prejudice from the editor of my next compendium. Mr. Guralnik, lest you interpret this letter wrongly as one of ill will, let me wish you well with the dictionary, and assure you that I write because, with your crack at Texas because, with your crack at Texas you asked for it.

JOHN MARSH, A TEXAN.

### Cri du Cœur

Your editorial "Decision in Moscow" (JULY 1) is an honest cri du cœur for "restoration of order" in the Middle East. Yet, in all honesty, it raises in our mind two points:

First: We did not like very much your remark that "revolutionary" governments are "unstable." Under the States was at the helm of the "rev-

olutionary" governments in the world. Why should you, then, object to the honor involving to the governments of the third world?

Secondly: You deplore the fact that while the United States "bears the burden of trying to evolve some acceptable solution," the Western European governments "which have far more at stake... have not been active in the pursuit of peace." With all due respect, I have to remind you of the efforts of the French government in this field. At least, they have freed themselves from the yoke of those Jewish pressure groups, that so much influenced the official American stance on the Middle East crisis. The only way open to President Nixon's administration is to come to that "even-handed policy," advised by his first envoy to the Middle East, Mr. Scrantom.

S. O. HASHIM, 33 Av. Henri-Martin, Paris.

### More on Dudman

I am most grateful to your newspaper for printing the excellent series written by Richard Dudman on his capture by Cambodian guerrillas.

First, because this professional unbiased account is informative and warmly written. Secondly, because in view of the criticism you will certainly receive from those readers who will not admit of a human feeling or motive in a Communist, you are to be all the more thanked for bringing these articles to your readers.

SUSAN WEISSER, Madrid.



## French Bank in Reorganization

## Tight Money Problems Surfacing in Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth.

PARIS, July 3 (NYT).—Tight money is creating problems for business and financial enterprises in Europe just the way it has in the United States.

While watching developments closely, the European authorities are intent on maintaining their grip on inflation.

Businessmen are complaining about the stringency of the monetary measures, but as yet there have been no spectacular failures.

The money squeeze has hit France and Italy the hardest. One of the first casualties has appeared in France with a court-administered reorganization of a Paris merchant bank, Credit Vendôme, owned 28 percent by Samuel Montagu, the London banking house.

Short to Long  
As was the Penn Central railroad, Credit Vendôme was weakened by funds on its board of directors, but the fundamental reason for its difficulties was the rocketing cost of short-term money. It had been borrowing short-term to finance the long-term loans it had been making to customers.

Some banks in Italy have run into difficulties arising from speculation in lire. Continuing strikes and social disorder have spurred rumors of devaluation in the fall, rumors stoutly denied by the government.

The conditions in the foreign exchange market have intensified

the demand for spot (immediate delivery) lire, which because of continuing capital outflows has aggravated the problems of the banks in meeting their minimum reserve requirements.

While the money grip continues tight in West Germany and Switzerland, the financial institutions in these two countries have been attracting funds from abroad.

The German and Swiss central banks have been neutralizing the inflow, but even so the crunch is not as severe as in France and Italy.

France had lost an enormous amount of funds before its devaluation last August. Some, but not all, of the money has come back.

In Switzerland, there has been an easing of conditions since June when end-of-month "window dressing" created great demand for Swiss francs and resulting atmospheric levels for very short term lending rates.

French officials see no dangers in the present squeeze, though close attention is being paid to the rate of bankruptcies. The figures, through May, show a level no higher than in previous years.

Olivier Wormser, governor of the Banque de France, has just served notice on the tough quantitative restrictions on credit will be maintained, despite increasingly vocal complaints from French business.

One reason is the notable lack of success so far in getting the rate of inflation down.

Mr. Wormser said in his annual report to President Georges Pompidou that the expansion of credit could not be kept within the required limits by relying on interest rates alone.

The government has however sought to ease the strain of the credit crunch in certain sectors: industrial and agricultural investment and export finance.

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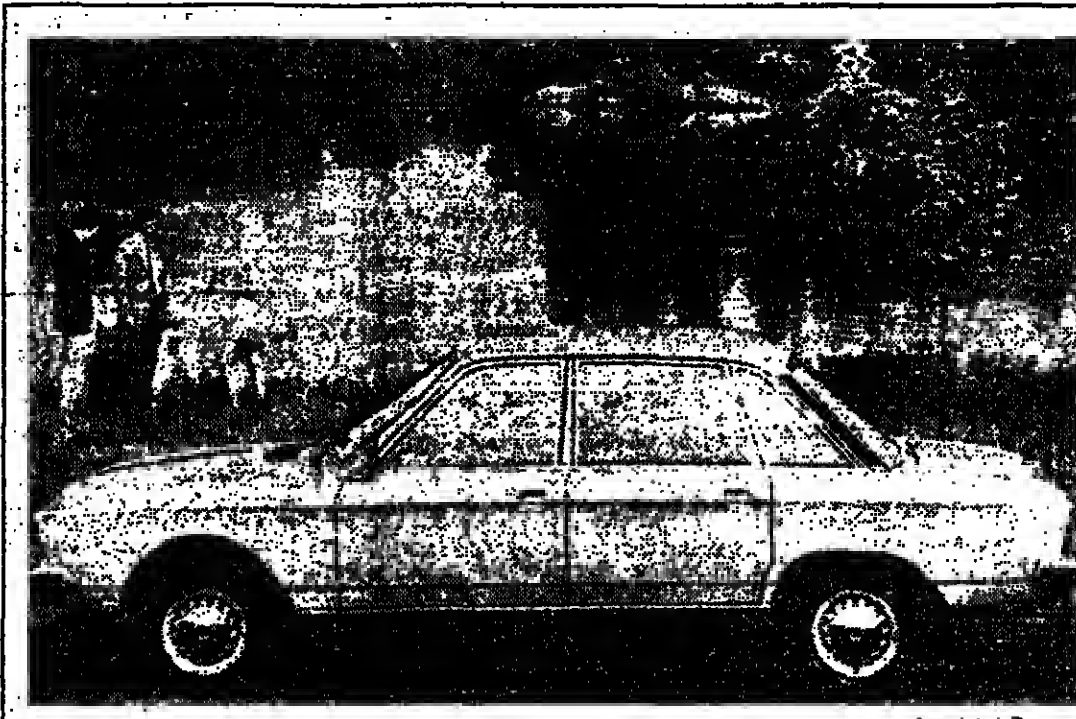
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TRADITION BREAKER—Air-cooled Volkswagen is going water-cooled in its new K-70 model, expected to be on sale in September for something around \$2,500. The model, unveiled yesterday, also sports front-wheel drive, a choice of 75 or 90 horsepower, and a top speed of 96 miles an hour. Exports are not expected before 1971.

## SEC Sets Public Hearings On Stock Trade Surcharge

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission said it will hold public hearings on continuing the special service charge on small stock deals but the charge will remain in effect temporarily.

The public hearings, due to begin a week from Monday, will deal first with the surcharge and then, a week later, with the proposed permanent increase in sales commissions proposed by the New York Stock Exchange.

The announcement yesterday was immediately praised by Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr., D., N.J., and chairman of the Senate Securities subcommittee.

Public Interest  
He said that hearings on the issue "will go a long way toward insuring that the public interest, as well as the interests of the securities industry, is served."

His counterpart in the House, Rep. John E. Moss, D., Calif., had also urged hearings.

The temporary service charge, which amounts to \$15 or half of the regular sales commission, whichever is smaller, was to have expired Monday. The Commission's announcement set no new terminal date for the service charge.

One of the issues before the hearings will apparently be whether or not it should be kept in effect until some new permanent schedule of commission rates is adopted.

Continuation of the service charge will mean continuation of the SEC's requirement that brokers do not turn away orders because they are too small, the Commission said.

Interim Measure  
In announcing its plans, the Commission also made public a letter from Robert W. Haack, president of the New York Stock Exchange, giving his reasons for believing that the service charge, though inadequate, is an essential interim measure.

Only the NYSE has formally requested both the retention of the service charge and the new, higher permanent commission rates. But other board's commission rates, and most over-the-counter stock transactions, are also made at these rates.

Haack Details  
Mr. Haack's letter said a sample of 74 of the exchange's member firms that do 67 percent of the industry's business (in dollar terms) showed that two-thirds of them lost money in April and May.

The losses were heaviest among the very firms that received the most benefit from the surcharge, those whose average order size is for fewer than 400 shares of stock, Mr. Haack said.

Without the surcharge, the 54 "retail" firms in the sample would have lost \$26.1 million in May instead of the \$9.9 million they actually did lose, the letter said. Mr. Haack also said that the study of the service charge also showed that the average service charge has been \$10, not \$15.

IOS Reports Reshuffling In Germany  
MUNICH, July 3 (AP).—Investors Overseas Services Ltd. has reorganized its West German operation in line with decisions taken at the annual IOS meeting in Toronto, the German branch announced today.

The announcement said IOS German sales and direction would be operated by a new company, Orbis Finanz GmbH, headed by Victor Emanuel Preussner, a Munich lawyer who had worked for IOS in Germany and was elected to the IOS board of directors in Toronto this week.

Board Dissolved  
The previous German board has been dissolved, IOS said. It had been headed by Erich Mendel, a former vice-chancellor of West Germany.

The announcement said IOS would have greater independence under the new arrangement that also would open the possibility of taking in partners. It said cooperation negotiations were underway with various other firms, but did not elaborate.

Cash Flow  
GENEVA, July 3 (Reuters).—IOS said here today that according to provisional figures its net negative cash flow last month fell to \$88 million from \$98 million in May.

The company said total fees sales stood at \$110 million, down from \$117 million in May, but fund policy liquidations dropped to \$88 million from \$128 million.

## Slow-Paying Buyers Add To Cash Ills

By Alexander Auerbach

LOS ANGELES, July 3.—U.S. manufacturers and wholesalers are getting put through a cash squeeze by slow-paying business customers, and unless the trend changes it could lead to a serious shortage of cash among some of the largest companies in the nation.

That is the message in the statistical quarterly report of the Credit Research Foundation of Lake Success, N.Y., which looks into the credit and finance figures of its more than 500 member firms.

The yardstick used by the researchers is the number of days sales are outstanding (DSO), or the length of time it takes the manufacturer to get paid by its customer. The figures refer only to inter-business sales, not consumer credit.

"In the largest quarterly increase of recent years," the report notes, manufacturers' DSO jumped two and one-tenth days during the first 90 days of 1970, to a new high of 44.8 days.

In effect, the manufacturer is acting as a bank for his customers. This has always been the case to some extent, of course, as producers extended credit to customers.

But the 11.4 percent increase in DSO over the last year, says the report, "indicates a dramatic change in the velocity and volume of inter-business financing. Unless checked, it can lead to a serious impairment of cash availability."

Hardest hit by the stretchout in repayment periods are manufacturers of farm machinery, who may see 108 days go by before a typical bill is paid. Next is printing and publishing, with 89.5 days, and office equipment, 76.2 days.

Tobacco producers, by contrast, wait only 18.7 days before their bills are paid.

Along with the rise in DSO, reports the foundation, has gone an increase in accounts past due.

Current receivables for manufacturers stood at 78.9 percent of the total on March 31, while a year earlier 82.3 percent were being paid on time.

Accounts more than 90 days past due on March 31 stood at 3.5 percent, up from 2.9 percent a year ago and 3.1 percent only three months earlier.

Wholesalers have also seen a rise in past-due bills. "Current accounts on March 31 were 68.8 percent of the total, down from 69.8 percent 90 days earlier and down from 74.1 percent a year earlier. Wholesalers' accounts more than 90 days past due stood at 6.1 percent, up from 5.6 percent 90 days earlier and 4.2 percent a year earlier."

Pacific Plan Set By International Bank Consortium  
LOS ANGELES, July 3 (Reuters).—Seven banks from around the world have formed Euro-Pacific Finance Corp. Ltd., United California, one of the members announced yesterday.

Banks in the association are Commercial Bank of Australia (25 percent interest), Midland Bank, London (17.5 percent), Fuji Bank, Tokyo (15 percent), United California Bank (12.5 percent), Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt (10 percent), Sté Générale de Banque, Brussels (10 percent) and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Amsterdam (10 percent).

Euro-Pacific Finance, expected to begin business in the latter half of this year, will provide financial facilities and services for enterprises in the Pacific basin area.

AFCA watch it go

## Banking Data Shows

## Effects of Liquidity Squeeze Showing Up on Wall Street

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT).—The cumulative effects of the liquidity squeeze in Wall Street were clearly evident during the week ended Wednesday, banking figures published yesterday showed.

Borrowings of finance companies at the major New York City banks shot up \$473 million as some of these concerns experienced difficulty in refunding commercial paper (which normally matures in large amounts at midyear) that came due during the week.

Large certificates of deposit issued by the same banks jumped \$420 million. Last week, the Federal Reserve lifted the rate ceilings on such deposits maturing in 90 to 99 days to allow the banks to bid for funds to make loans to cover such paper maturities.

Treasury Bills  
Yields on U.S. Treasury bills, generally considered to be the safest investments in the money market, dropped markedly as short-term investors looked for a haven in the money storm.

Meanwhile, the over-all pace of monetary expansion continued to slow, as has been the case for the last several weeks. Informed bankers estimated, on the basis of preliminary data, that the nation's money supply grew at a 4 percent annual rate during the first half of 1970.

If this estimate proves to be correct, it would mean that the Fed—despite some sharp upward and downward swings in monetary growth in the last six months—was very close to its announced goal of producing "modest" or "moderate" growth in bank credit and money.

The liquidity squeeze in the money market appeared to have been highly selective. For example, General Motors Acceptance Corp., the largest finance company, said its bank borrowings on June 30 were the lowest for that date in the last ten years. CIT Financial, No. 2, said it had no bank borrowings at all.

But a somewhat smaller company—which asked not to be identified—said its borrowings on June 30 were \$270 million, "about \$100 million" higher than on the year-earlier date.

Selectivity in the commercial paper market showed clearly in the rates being posted by the large finance companies. General Motors, for example, has been posting a rate of 7.5 percent on notes maturing in 30 to 89 days, while other major companies are having to pay 8.125 percent.

In its report, the Fed said the money supply had averaged \$203.4 billion in the four weeks ended June 24, which was equal to a 6.4 percent rate of increase in the three months ended then. In the last six months, the money supply increased at a 4.8 percent annual rate, while in the last year the rate of increase was 2.4 percent.

## Market Holiday

All U.S. stock and financial markets were closed Friday, in observance of the July 4 Independence Day holiday.

## Two More U.S. Firms Announce Bankruptcy Plans

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT).—Milo Electronics Corp., listed on the American Stock Exchange, plans to file a Chapter XI petition for arrangement under the Bankruptcy Act.

At the same time, Henry Rosenfeld Industries, a dress manufacturer, filed a Chapter XI petition listing liabilities of \$533,400 and assets of \$502,300.

These developments on the bankruptcy front yesterday were the latest in a series of large or well-known companies that have come to public attention recently.

The biggest company in the news lately has been Penn Central, whose railroad subsidiary filed June 21. Also last month, Four Seasons Nursing Centers of America, and Dolly Madison Industries filed petitions under Chapter X of the act.

Under Chapter XI, the debtor remains in possession of its business assisted by a court-appointed creditors committee, while Chapter X provides for the appointment of a trustee to operate the firm.

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**9% DEMAND DEPOSITS:** After Mexican taxes, earning 9% payable quarterly, here's total liquidity for any portfolio. Each Demand Deposit represents a priority claim upon the resources of an Industrial Development Bank. Minimum investment: \$2,000 U.S. Dollars.

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## NASA to Re-Bid Contract Let to GE

By Robert A. Wright  
 LOS ANGELES, July 3 (NYT).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has announced that it will re-open bidding on a contested \$50 million satellite project awarded this spring to General Electric.

GE's competitor, Fairchild Hiller Corp., had charged that NASA gave GE preferential treatment and had allowed some of Fairchild's proprietary development to fall into GE's hands.

After a month-long study by the General Accounting Office, Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats last night upheld Fairchild Hiller's contention.

In a letter to NASA administrator Thomas O. Paine, Mr. Staats said that the "proposed award to GE should be reconsidered." NASA selected GE for the contract to build two experimental communications satellites on April 8.

Mr. Staats' letter to Mr. Paine said:

"It is our opinion that the established award selection procedures were not followed and that the procedures which were followed were defective.

"Under the circumstances," the

letter added, "we think that the proposed award to GE should be reconsidered. We recognize that the present posture of the procurement is such that arguments can be made as to the form such reconsideration should take. At this point in time we believe this decision should be made by your agency, taking into consideration the defects in the prior negotiations as set forth in this letter."

A GE spokesman said the company had not had time to study the letter and would have no immediate comment.

In its complaint over the loss of the award, Fairchild Hiller told Mr. Staats that "if such irregularities are allowed to go unchecked, the smaller, financially responsible,

aggressive contractor with significant technical expertise in cost advantages will be precluded from major program awards due to the sheer size, program history and economic clout of the giants in each field of government contracting."

Fairchild's Claims

Fairchild Hiller claimed that: 1. NASA distributed to its technical evaluators Fairchild's final proposal before the submission of GE's final proposal, "thereby providing its competitor an opportunity to learn Fairchild's price before the competitor had to submit its proposal."

2. NASA permitted GE to submit its final revised proposal one week later than the deadline the agency had set.

3. GE was allowed to submit technical changes in its final revised proposal, "notwithstanding NASA's own instructions to the contrary."

4. During the proposal submission in the evaluation process, "numerous technical innovations originally proposed by Fairchild were 'transferred' and ultimately became part of its competitor's proposal."

Fairchild's technical and price proposals were superior, the firm said. "Its competitor's alleged final price reduction resulted from a proposed change in accounting approach and does not represent a real saving," Fairchild contended.

ZABM, a non-quoted company, owns NY Zwolsche Algemeene Verzekering Mij., an indemnity insurance company. Premium income of this insurance company last year totaled nearly 31 million guilders (\$8.6 million) and its net profit amounted to 2.7 million.

**IT&T Acquires Holland's ZABM**

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Mid-Day Indicated Prices

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## Japan to Study Super Version Of Supertanker

TOKYO, July 3 (Reuters).—Japanese experts are to look into feasibility of building a one million deadweight ton tanker, to prepare for the coming era of super-mammoth vessels.

The ministry of transport said today it had asked the Transport Technical Council, an advisory body, to review problems involved.

Japan's largest shipbuilding yards are to study the feasibility of building a one million deadweight ton tanker, to prepare for the coming era of super-mammoth vessels.

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The ministry of transport said today it had asked the Transport Technical Council, an advisory body, to review problems involved.

## North Sea Find Spurs Nationalism Norwegians Dream of Bonanza From Oil

OSLO, July 3 (NYT).—The Norwegian government, feeling these days rather like the cat that has got at the cream, is planning greater participation in exploring and exploiting an apparently enormous supply of offshore oil.

Such a supply was indicated on June 2 when a group led by Phillips Petroleum Co. of Bartlesville, Okla., announced that it had discovered a "giant oil field" in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

Production decisions await the completion of further drilling this summer.

The field is about 185 miles southwest of Stavanger, Norway, and 200 miles east of Aberdeen, Scotland, near the British sector of the North Sea.

Nine international groups have been licensed by the Norwegian government since 1965 to explore the waters off Norway's southwest coast. Although some two dozen wells have been put down since 1966, only Phillips has made a commercial discovery. Also has

found only traces of oil in about ten tries.

**National Interests**

However, on the expectation that further discoveries will be made, the Norwegian government is moving to assert national interests. Already, it has imposed what oil men say are the stiffest terms anywhere for offshore exploitation. The licensing agreements give the government 10 percent of the gross income in royalties and 45 percent of net income in taxes. This works out to about 55 percent of net income.

In addition, under licenses granted in 1969, the government retains the option to take an equity interest in certain projects. It has also imposed an extra profits tax ranging up to 17 percent on the bigger companies, such as Esso and Phillips, so that once the companies have amortized their heavy investments, the government could be receiving the equivalent of 73 percent of gross revenue.

However, even such an intake for the Norwegian Treasury has failed to satisfy some nationalists who argue that Norway is in effect giving away its natural resources to foreigners.

**Burnt of Expenses**

There is only limited Norwegian participation in the nine groups now operating. In the view of some oil men here, Norwegian companies are letting the big international concerns bear the brunt of early exploration costs and prove the potential before they commit large shares of Norwegian capital.

The discovery of oil on Europe's doorstep has raised the vision of perhaps lessened dependence on politically erratic supplies from the Middle East and Africa. For Norway, the discovery has created the vision more of flowing money than of flowing oil.

There is some question of whether the oil will be landed in Norway, partly because of high-cost technical obstacles in crossing the Norwegian Trench, a geological valley ten miles wide and 2,000 feet deep just off the southwest coast.

**Little Market**

Another barrier is economic. Norway, with only 3.3 million people and almost totally oriented to cheap hydro-electric power, offers little market. Some experts think the oil could better go to Britain or West Germany by way of Denmark.

However, one government expert said: "We could decide that we would require the oil to be landed here in the national interests. We might like to have the refineries, petrochemicals and shipping as well as the production royalties. We could always use the new industries."

**Bayer Sues National Distillers**

COLOGNE, West Germany, July 3 (Reuters).—Farbren-fabrik Bayer AG said today it had filed a civil action against National Distillers and Chemical Co. charging that the process now used at the latter's plant in Harris County, Texas, infringes a Bayer-U.S. patent.

The complaint, filed in the federal district court of Houston, Texas, asks the court to enjoin National Distillers to abstain from continued infringement of the Bayer patent covering a process for the manufacture of vinyl acetate, as well as damages for past infringement.

In November 1969, National Distillers filed a patent infringement action against Celanese Corp., which produces vinyl acetates in its Clear Lake, Texas, plant as a licensee of Bayer.

**Rags-to-Riches**

The rags-to-riches story emerges in the survey as more a fact in the United States than it is in Europe.

There is evidence of a definite trend toward a more "open society" in the United States, where 32 percent of top U.S. corporate chiefs began their working lives in menial jobs, against less than 6 percent in Europe.

Across Europe three out of four top executives were born in well-

to-do families, while 16.2 percent came from a middle class environment and 5.3 percent from low income families. By comparison one out of six top U.S. executives is a blue-collar worker's son or a farmer's son, against the European proportion of only one in 20.

The age factor varies widely across the Atlantic. The average age of European presidents investigated was 57, compared with the U.S. average of 53. However, the survey maintained, the European executive reaches the top job on average at 47-three years younger on average than his U.S. counterpart—and stays in the chair much longer.

French presidents are by far the oldest—with 26 percent over 60 and nearly half over 60. Belgium has 49 percent over 60 and even 12.3 percent over 70. On the other hand, half of American corporation presidents are aged between 50 and 60.

The main reason for this is the increasingly prevalent mandatory retirement at 65 in the United States. The pattern is similar in Britain, with many large British enterprises retiring their presidents at 60.

Marked differences are seen in educational backgrounds. For instance, one out of four European company presidents has not attended a university, compared with one out of 20 U.S. presidents.

U.S. chief executives with science and engineering degrees now total 50 percent. But top chairs are being occupied increasingly by business school graduates, who now head one in three large U.S. companies.

In Europe, business schools are still too recent a phenomenon to have made any significant contribution.

Mobility is increasing in the United States. A 1962 survey showed that 41 percent of U.S. presidents had spent their whole career with the same company, and 23 percent had had experience with another company. Four years later, these figures moved to 35.4 percent and 27.8 percent, respectively.

Europe's least mobile executives are the British of whom 46 percent have never changed companies. The Germans are the most mobile—with 41 percent having moved more than three times.

The emphasis on professional experience also varies widely. In Europe general staff officers are the most favored for promotion to the top job: two-thirds of European presidents spent a major part of their career in general management.

American executives tend to come from functional areas such as marketing (21.3 percent) and finance (18.3 percent).

The greatest difference between U.S. and European executives can be seen in terms of money.

The highest European salary is in the \$50,000 bracket, whereas only 0.6 percent of American chief executives earn so little, and 39.2 percent are in the \$100,000 to \$150,000 bracket, with 10.3 percent being occupied increasingly by business school graduates, who now head one in three large U.S. companies.

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## Senators' Hail Move

## ICC Sets Full Investigation Of Penn Central Problems

By Robert E. Bedingfield

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has instituted a full investigation into "all phases" of the operations, accounts and financial transactions of the Penn Central Transportation Co. and its affiliates.

Commenting on yesterday's ICC announcement, Senators Warren G. Magnuson, D. Wash., and Vance Hartke, D. Ind., commended the regulatory agency for undertaking the investigation—the first of its kind since Nov. 1960, eight months before the New Haven Railroad lurched into reorganization.

The senators had urged the ICC to make a full probe of Penn Central and the conditions that led to its filing for reorganization on June 21 during Senate Commerce Committee hearings on an administration bill to give troubled railroads federal-guaranteed loans of up to \$750 million.

Sen. Magnuson is chairman of the Commerce Committee and Sen. Hartke is chairman of its Surface Transportation Subcommittee.

"The American people and their representatives in Congress have the right to be informed of all facts on this vitally important issue before one penny of the taxpayer's money is spent," the senators said.

**Ailing Carriers**  
The ICC probe is expected to delay action on the administration's bill to put the government's credit behind ailing carriers.

The ICC investigation is in addition to an audit the agency has been making of Penn Central in recent weeks.

George M. Stafford, the commission's chairman, noted that the full investigation would enable it to examine the railroad's operation practices and also would give it access to the records of its af-

## In-Depth Security Analysis of American Companies on a Continuing Basis

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## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

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## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 3, 1970

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2270 Kaiser Resour. 14 14 14 +1

1018 Labatt J. 21 20 21 +1

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## BLONDIE



## IT'S THE MENACE



# Happy Birthday, USA!

## JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game!

BY HENSI ARNOLO AND DOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to win a prize.

We're off to Philly to see where it

Form your ordinary words

**CARBE**      Caribbean Sea

**ELLAD**

**MIGNIT**

**BILDOY**

Print the surprise answer here

**THE**

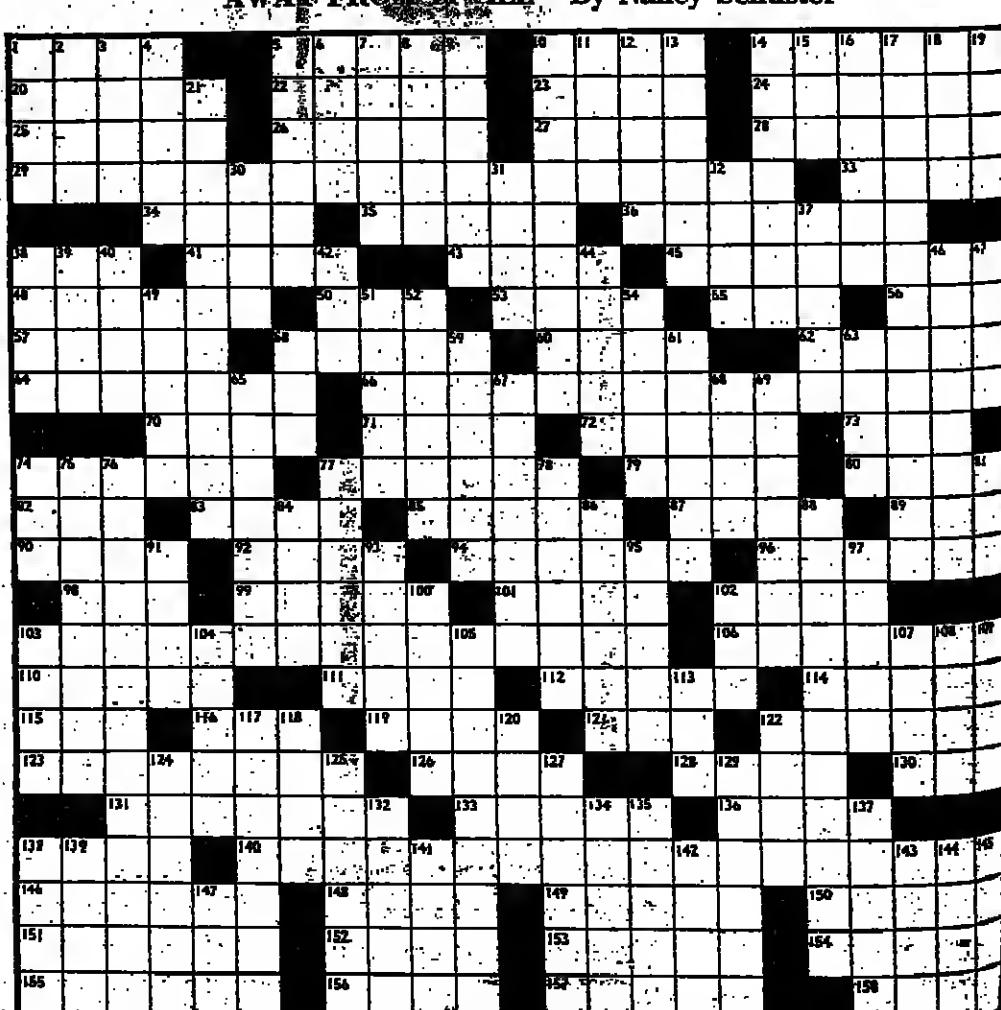
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

was signed

IT'S ALL IT'S CRACKED UP TO BE!

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## AWAY FROM IT ALL—By Nancy Schnitzer



### Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

[illegible]



# Wins 3d Wimbledon Title Mrs. Court Outlasts Hobbled Mrs. King

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 3 (UPI)—Margaret Court has won her third Wimbledon title as she defeated Billie Jean King in a battle that raged over 2 1/2 hours and left the crowd on center court limp and drained of emotion.

This classic is already in the history books. It was the longest match in Wimbledon since the war, breaking by three games the 1949 mark of 43 games.

Tomorrow John Newcombe plays Ken Rosewall for the men's championship.

Mrs. Court and Mrs. King are a class apart in the women's game. For eight years the question has always been who is the better.

For six of those eight years, Billie Jean has been in the final, winning it three times running from 1966 through 1968.

The Grand Slam lies temptingly ahead for Mrs. Court. She now has three titles—the Australian, French and Wimbledon—with the fourth coming up at Forest Hills in September.

The excitement started quickly today. On Mrs. King's first service there were six deuces and three advantages to Margaret before the Californian dumped a backhand across court to take it.

Billie Jean gets 1st break at 3-3 as Mrs. Court wooded a volley wide. Margaret floated a high sided backhand down the sideline to get it back.

Billie Jean broke service four times during that marathon first set. It should have been enough. Service dominated even the women's game, and so it is a server of repute and the best volleyer in tennis. Invariably, Mrs. Court shook her off.

Margaret was stuck full of needles before she went on court. Torn ankle ligaments sustained in a Monday match with Helga Nielsen forced her to withdraw from the doubles event. Rest was her prescription and she was fast and fit today.

A set point loomed up for Margaret in the 24th game as Mrs. King slapped a volley away. Billie Jean was at 12-13 and 0-40 now

and grimaced in pain as a high backhand slice floated by her into the corner. Ninety minutes it had taken, first set for Mrs. Court.

Fighter that she is, Billie Jean scrambled back. A backhand that whistled off the burned grass gave her the break to 1-0. Again she couldn't hold it as two half volleys went awry and Margaret drilled that formidable forehead down the tape.

Courage was no longer enough for Mrs. King with her strength ebbing, she no longer followed her first serve to net. For a while imagination saved the day, as she lobbed and dropshotted, aiming for the angles.

Mrs. Court reached her first match point at 7-6. The crowd was hushed in expectancy and the umpire called for quiet. Billie Jean hammered the volley across court and made her final bid. At 7-11 she reached advantage point but Margaret stormed up to put the volley away.

A forehand had Billie Jean at advantage point again. Sadly she plumped the ball low into the net.

Mrs. Court fell then, her ankle began to ache and the pain gave her purpose. Suddenly she was at 10-9 and 15-40, victory a stroke away. Billie Jean hit a deep smash to save a second match point. She blasted an ace to save the third.

A King backhand drew chalk as it sailed the line. The American hit a running forehand deep across court to save a sixth match point. There were no more miracles. Mrs. King pushed it into the net.

"My finest match at Wimbledon," said Mrs. Court. "One of the hardest I've ever played on grass. Whether I would have lasted three sets, I don't know. When I came off court in the end, I had cramp in the ankle quite badly."

Billie Jean had cramp midway through the second set. "It's my bad right knee, I keep getting leg cramps," she said. "I don't know if I want to go through the mental anguish. I may not play at Forest Hills. I'm not sure I have any further plans."

In doubles play, earlier, Ken Rosewall and Fred Stolle had taken the deciding set in play held over from yesterday to defeat the unseeded combination of Tom Okker and Eddie Renshaw.

At match point Okker hit a ball that was not called. The men lined up for play at deuce. Stolle then questioned the line judge. "Unfair," he said. "The umpire said, 'That ball was out. Match to Rosewall and Stolle.' They were slow. I don't know if they were slow or if they were just not listening."

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EXTENDED EFFORT—Mrs. Margaret Court reaches out to return Billie Jean King's shot.

## Yale Light 8, Sculls Team Survive

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, July 3 (UPI)—Only two U.S. crews advanced today to the final day of the Henley Royal Regatta in the bleakest American performance here in many years.

Yale University faces two races tomorrow after securing its semi-final berth in the Thames Cup with a 1 1/3-length victory over Garda Schochana, the Irish police boat.

The New Haven lightweight eight covered the one-mile 550-yard Thames River course in seven minutes seven seconds—15 seconds slower than its semi-final opponents—Leander of Britain.

Tom Morikawa and John Van Vleet of Long Beach, Calif., were impressive in the Double Sculls Cup. The Americans crossed the line almost a quarter-mile ahead of their unrated British opponents, Cambridge students, Chris Primo and Jim Crocker.

Today's casualties were the University of Pennsylvania coxed four, beaten 1-2 3/4-lengths by the Thames Tradesmen Club in the Wyfold Cup, and Holy Spirit High School of Aberdeen, N.J., who failed to regain revenge over Canada's Ridley College. The Canadian schoolboy champions also beat

Holy Spirit in May in the U.S. championships. Ridley took an impressive four-length victory against the Aberdeen crew in 6:30 and now face Hampton Grammar School in the final of the Princess Elizabeth Cup. Hampton won 7-2 against Tiffin School in the other semi-final heat.

The German and Dutch crews dominated today's races with some powerfully polished performances in the main event—the Grand Challenge Cup. The East German crew from Rostock put up the fastest time of the four-day event to qualify for the final at the expense of Britain's Tideway Scullers—victors yesterday over the Penn varsity eight.

The East Germans were clocked in 6:30 while their fellow-favorites, the Dutch champions, Aegir from Groningen, rowed just four seconds slower to beat Leander, who eliminated Dartmouth earlier.

But Austria No. 2 crew broke a 21-year-old record to get into the final of the Ladies Plate event. It led Keeble College, Oxford, all the way with a time of 6:42, one second better than the 1949 record.

The Prince Philip Cup will see a clash between the two coxed fours from East and West Germany. The East German Dynamo of Potsdam, average 214 pounds a man and Helmut Hanel at No. 3, is the heaviest man ever to row at Henley.

The West Germans, Konstantin Webber, are even bigger and average 215 pounds.

In the Diamond Sculls, the toughest sculling event in the world, Joachim Meisner of West Germany easily got through against Roger Croome of Britain and meets Britain's Pat Delafield in the final. Delafield upset Ken Dwan of Britain in the other semi-final.

## Pats Sign All 14 Draft Choices

BOSTON, July 3 (AP)—The Boston Patriots of the National Football League announced the signing today of their No. 1 draft choice, defensive end Phil Olsen of Utah State.

The Patriots also announced completion of signing of all 14 draft choices but they declined to disclose any details of the contract for the 6-5 All-American, 260-pound half brother of Mark Olsen of the Los Angeles Rams.

The Patriots issued another statement which they said was made in conjunction with Harvard University. The joint announcement said that the university and the football club were in "substantial agreement" for use of the 40,000-seat Harvard Stadium by the Patriots for seven home games this fall.

The agreement is contingent upon "the prompt and successful completion of the financing of the 60,000-seat Foxboro Stadium for use by the Patriots in their 1971 season."

Yugoslav Boxers Beat U.S. BELGRADE, July 3 (AP)—The Yugoslav national boxing team defeated the amateur team of the United States, 12-10, in an unofficial match.

## Merckx Keeps Lead Despite Sprint Upset

FOREST, Belgium, July 3 (UPI)—Spanish cyclist Jose Antonio Gonzalez-Linares upset defending champion Eddy Merckx today as he beat out the Belgian by three seconds in a race against-the-clock sprint—the second stage of the seventh lap in the Tour de France.

Merckx kept the yellow jersey of overall tour leader, however, after winning the morning stage of the race—a 119-kilometer (74 mile) road race from Valenciennes, France.

## Bengals Get Beiser

KANSAS CITY, July 3 (AP)—Hank Stram, Kansas City Chiefs coach, announced the Chiefs had traded Caesar Beiser, a safetyman to the Cincinnati Bengals, for an undisclosed draft choice.

## Frazier to Sing Until He Gets Clay

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 (AP)—Heavyweight champion Joe Frazier said yesterday he won't fight again this year unless it is against former champion Cassius Clay.

"I'm serious about this," said Frazier, who has been busy singing with his band in nightclubs.

Frazier said he was going to concentrate on making a hit record.

"I'm going on my own label and I want to work at it, promote it," he said. "I fought hard to become champion, and now I'm going to work hard for a hit record. I've been working at music for three years now and I can't sit around and wait too long for a big one."

Asked if his trainer-manager, Yank Durham, and his backer, Cloverley Corp., went along with his decision not to fight again this year, Frazier said, "I'm making the decision for a change. There is nothing they can do about it."

Frazier said Durham and Cloverley want him to fight before the first of next year.

Light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster has been mentioned prominently as a possible opponent.

## Singles Off Tigers' Niekro in 9th

## Yanks' Clarke Spoils 3d No-Hitter

By Joseph Durso

DETROIT, July 3 (UPI)—For the third time in a month, Horace Clarke broke up a no-hitter in the ninth inning when he singled with one down off Joe Niekro last night as the Detroit Tigers defeated the New York Yankees, 5-0.

Niekro had pitched to within two outs of a no-hit game when Clarke went to bat in the last inning. Twice before during the last month, the Yankees second baseman had played the same role—against Jim Rooker of Kansas City on June 4, and against Sonny Siebert of Boston on June 19.

And twice he had delivered lead-off singles in the ninth to spoil the no-hitters.

This time, with a count of one ball and no strikes and a batting average of .251, he pulled a ground ball between first base and second. Dick McAuliffe, the second baseman, made a fine stop on the outfield grass and threw to Niekro covering first. But the throw was low to the right, pulling Niekro off the bag, and Clarke was safe in a dead heat for his only Yankee hit of the night.

The deal was the third straight for the Yankees here and their fifth in six games. For the Tigers it was victory No. 9 in their last 12 games and it pulled them within two games of the second-place Yankees in the American League's East and within six of the leading Baltimore Orioles.

Niekro's dramatic effort to complete a no-hitter was watched by 18,787 persons in Tiger Stadium and by Denny McLain, who filled the house Wednesday night in his return to baseball after a four-month suspension for bookmaking.

Niekro has the locker next to McLain in the Tiger clubhouse and Wednesday night he was over-run by hordes of writers besieging the man of the hour.

But last night, he had the spotlight to himself. Since the Tigers acquired him in a trade with San Diego last winter, he had an 8-4 record with four complete games as the no. 4 man in a four-man rotation.

Only two Yankees reached base in the first eight innings—Roy White in the second and Danny Cater in the fifth on walks.

Niekro struck out only one batter and was rescued several times on flashy defensive plays by Cesar Gutierrez, the short-stop, and Mo-Auiffie. In the ninth, Mickey Stanley went far back into center field for Fede Ward's pinch-hit drive just before Clarke went to bat.

"My momentum carried me past first base," Niekro said later after umpire Don Denkinger had called Clarke safe. "It was the right call."

Indians 10, Orioles 9  
Ray Fosse extended his hitting streak to 23 games with a three-run homer and Tony Horton became the third major leaguer to hit for the cycle (single, double, triple, homer) in a season. Cleveland topped Baltimore, 10-9. Boog Powell's three-run homer in the Orioles ninth made it close.

Angels 10, Brewers 7  
California defeated Milwaukee, 10-7, after scoring five runs in the seventh, two on Alex Johnson's single. Jim Spencer drove in three runs for the Angels and Tommy Harper hit two homers for the Brewers.

Athletics 10, White Sox 6  
Reggie Jackson drove his 11th homer and Marcel Lachemann pitched a 2 1/3 innings of scoreless relief but as Oakland defeated Chicago, 10-6, for its fifth consecutive victory.

Reds 2, Braves 1  
Jim Merritt pitched a six-hitter for his 13th victory as Cincinnati edged Atlanta, 2-1. Johnny Bench sent a two-run homer to right fielder in the first, then singled across the tie-breaking run in the third. Bob Tolson scored second and third, setting up the second run.

## Stewart Better Own Lap Record

OLERMONT-FERRAND, France, July 3 (AP)—Jackie Stewart of Scotland set the fastest time today in the first day of practice for the French Grand Prix for Formula One race cars.

Stewart, 34, set a 1:05.14 lap record on a 6.055-kilometer (3.76-mile) circuit in 3:00.14 for an average speed of 166.010 kilometers an hour, bettering the official lap time of 3:02.70 for 158.710 kph, which he set during the race last year, when he won in a Matra-Ford.

Austria's Jochen Rindt made the 12th best time at 3:05.04 despite having been hit in the face by a rock. Rindt, troubled by nausea on the course here with its 51 turns and hills and valleys, laid aside his usual visored helmet in order to get more fresh air.

But on the first lap without the face protector, an egg-sized piece of rock thrown up by Jean-Pierre Beltoise's car hit him on the lip. He was bandaged and continued driving.

Organizers reported that John Surtees of Britain forfeited his place in the race because the engine of his McLaren was not ready. They also reported that the two Ferraris to be driven by Jackie Ickx of Belgium and Ignazio Giunti of Italy were absent from the first day of practice because their trucks were delayed.

Other top times on the twisting circuit:  
2. Chris Amon, New Zealand, March, 3:06.95; 3. Dennis Hulme, Australia, McLaren, 3:01.06; 4. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France, Matra-Simca, 3:01.88; 5. Jackie Oliver, Britain, BRM, 3:02.77; 6. Francois Cevert, France, March, 3:02.87; 7. Rolf Stommelen, Germany, Brabham, 3:03.41; 8. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden, March, 3:04.06; 9. Henri Pescarolo, France, Matra-Simca, 3:04.52; 10. Dan Gurney, Costa Mesa, Calif., McLaren, 3:04.87.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	43	20	.683
New York	42	22	.657
Oakland	34	30	.526
Boston	33	30	.521
Philadelphia	33	30	.521
Washington	33	30	.521
Western Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Minnesota	47	25	.653
California	45	31	.593
Los Angeles	44	32	.577
Kansas City	36	40	.474
Chicago	31	50	.383
Seattle	21	60	.259
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
	W	L	Pct.
New York	40	26	.606
Pittsburgh	41	27	.603
San Francisco	37	31	.543
St. Louis	37	31	.543
Philadelphia	34	34	.500
Atlanta	31	37	.451
Western Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Cincinnati	44	22	.667
Los Angeles	44	22	.667
Albany	37	30	.554
Houston	33	43	.433
San Diego	31	48	.392
Thursday's Results			
Philadelphia 6, New York 1, 2			
Montreal 2, Atlanta 1			
(Not Included in Standings)			
Washington at New York, night			
Cleveland at Boston, 2 p.m.			
Kansas City at Milwaukee, 2 p.m.			
Oakland at Cincinnati, night			
Chicago at Minnesota, night			
Detroit at Baltimore, night			
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
	W	L	Pct.
New York	40	26	.606
Pittsburgh	41	27	.603
San Francisco	37	31	.543
St. Louis	37	31	.543
Philadelphia	34	34	.500
Atlanta	31	37	.451
Western Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Cincinnati	44	22	.667
Los Angeles	44	22	.667
Albany	37	30	.554
Houston	33	43	.433
San Diego	31	48	.392

## Gilbert Gains 1st-Round Lead in Canadian

By Lincoln A. Warden

LONDON, Ontario, July 3 (UPI)—Just as he did in the first round six years ago, C. L. (Gibby) Gilbert of Miami led the Canadian Open golf championship yesterday.

Gilbert, 29, a professional, who uses only initials, saying "It's an old Tennessee custom. I was born in Chattanooga," prefers his nickname.

Gilbert registered birdies on eight of the last eleven holes. The round shattered the competitive mark for this 7,168-yard layout made only a few hours earlier by Art Wall, the 1960 champion from Honesdale, Pa., with a 66. Later in the afternoon George Archer, the 1968 Masters champion, came in with 66.

It was an invigorating round for Gilbert, who was the surprise winner of the Houston Champions tourney. He recalled that this same tournament in 1964, in which he

started so well, also concluded his temporary stay on the tour. He said, "After the championship, the Professional Golfers' Association lifted my player's card. I had won only about \$600 and they didn't think I was doing well enough financially that year to stay on the circuit week after week."

Gilbert's forced farewell resulted in his obtaining a club pro job in Hollywood, Fla., under Joe Gelard where he worked for five years. He regained his player's card in 1968.

Wall needed only 34 putts on his round. Archer holed a 45-footer at the 500-yard 13th, a par 5, for an eagle 3 to feature his play on the large greens.

Jerry Pitchford, a 24-year-old club assistant pro in Toronto, led the Dominion representation with a 67. John Kennedy of Edgemont, Pa., returned a similar score.

Caponi Leads Women's Open MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 3 (UPI)—Defending champion Donna Caponi and Carol Mann fired two-

## Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game

New York 100 90 90-2 1 4

Philadelphia 90 90 90-2 1 4

Cardinal 90 90 90-2 1 4

Gen. Taylor (8), McGraw (8) and

Grover (8) and Seina (8) and

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# Art Buchwald

## Where Success Spoils

WASHINGTON—Despite everything you hear about the government, there still is plenty of money around for projects. The only trouble is, you can't get the money if you have a plan that works. You must have one that is quite sure about.

A vice-president of a university system in the Northeast told me about this the other day when he applied for money for a program to run summer schools for students who needed extra help to get into college. He told me the meeting went something like this:



"Suppose that I request the money for a study project. Can I get it then?"

"But you already told me that it had worked last summer. There's no sense having a study of it, is it?"

"I'm not trying to be difficult, but this is a very important project. We are taking in people this year who are going to find it tough sledding to keep up in the fall unless they have some remedial work."

"That's correct. We did it last year, and it was tremendously successful. We only had a drop-out rate of 6 percent."

"Oh, dear me. Then this is not a pilot project."

"No, it's not. We know it works."

"What a shame."

"What do you mean, what a shame?"

"Well, if this were a pilot project the government would be happy to finance it. We'd be very interested in knowing what could come of it. But we can't very well give money to something that's been proven, can we?"

"Why the hell not?"

"Mr. Haas, we're very willing

### Towering Numbers

PARIS, July 3 (Reuters). — The Eiffel Tower is still by far the most visited monument in France, and it broke its own record for the most visitors last year with 2,561,157, according to a French government report. In second place was the Chateau de Versailles, just outside Paris, which drew 1,323,900 visitors in 1969. The Louvre Museum came third, with 1,083,506.

## "Some are weather-wise, some are other-frank."

Benjamin Franklin, "Poor Richard's Almanac"

## Mrs. Munday, Weather-Maker

LONDON.—Don't know why there's no sun up in the sky? Ask Mrs. Doris Munday, the celebrated weather-makeup artist. Any fool can predict the weather, and a lot of fools do, but Mrs. Munday is unique: she makes the weather.

Remember that sudden fine spell in summer, 1968? It was Mrs. Munday who caused it. And that incredible snow storm during the August bank holiday in '63? Mrs. Munday again. It was she who ended droughts in South Africa and Australia, who brought torrential rains to India, and who stopped the rains at Aberdeen. She has also dispelled fog at London airport, though not nearly often enough.

When New York's reservoirs sank to 40 percent of capacity, it was Mrs. Munday who promised rain within 48 hours and got it even sooner. When the secretary of the communist-peace Lord Arran modestly requested a few rays of wintry sun for her wedding, Mrs. Munday came up with glorious sunshine. "What a fool I'd have looked if it had rained," she says.

Mrs. Munday is a pleasant, no-nonsense woman with a firm chin and short skirts who lives really just off Shepherd's Bush Road in London. By profession she is a homeopath, and a dead serious one. "Most of us," she says, "are frauds." She came to hypnosis when she and her husband, Harry, consulted a hypnotherapist about their insomnia and migraines respectively. The hypnotherapist did nothing, but Mrs. Munday became interested. After intense study she cured Harry (she still has insomnia because she can't hypnotize herself).

"I get people who've gone to other hypnotherapists without results," she says. "By the time they come to me they have no money left."

"I got into the weather by accident. Patients who didn't leave on holiday would say, just as a joke, 'well, you'll be the weather for me. When it works, I thought it was just a coincidence. I became known as a weather forecaster, then someone told me you're not predict-

ing the weather, you're manipulating it. I thought he was crazy."

Confirmation of Mrs. Munday's powers came when a sudden squall off Canvey Island in Essex threatened to capsize the boat she was in. A few moments of fierce concentration and the squall stopped. She has now been doing her weather work as she calls them, for four and a half years and despite an attempt at Oxford

### Mary Blume

to find a rational explanation of her gift ("they tie you up to some gadget and a needle swings") she doesn't know how she does it.

"I feel completely depleted after a stunt. My husband wants me to give it up, but if I did the papers would say it's because I couldn't do it."

At first Mrs. Munday would do anything anyone would ask. "I don't any more," she says. She feels rather bitter about the press and the public.

"David Frost asked me to shift the snow. I said don't be ridiculous, but I did it the following day. He said it was a coincidence."

"I never say after a thing's happened that I did it. I always say in advance what I'll do."

Not only does the press fail to follow up Mrs. Munday's predictions, the public is ungrateful. "They ask for sun and then after a few weeks people—oh they are idiotic—stop me in the street and ask why it hasn't rained."

"Everybody wants free samples, but nobody wants to pay. People ask for good weather for their holidays and I write back saying I'm willing to give you the weather in exchange for a fee that I'll return if it fails. They all write back saying they hadn't the money—and mind you, they were going abroad for their holidays."

Mrs. Munday says that her stint as the

Rainmaker of Shepherd's Bush hasn't earned her a thing; to the contrary, it costs her money to answer all the mail she gets after a stunt. "I get idiotic letters from abroad. The twits who write to me!"

Some stunts are harder than others. The August bank holiday snowstorm took about a week's work. Breaking a drought is comparatively easy. "Last year I broke a drought in the Lake Country. I brought rain to Central Australia where they hadn't had any for 11 years. Then they said it was the aborigines that did it."

Mrs. Munday is still cross with Australia (for a cricket match she caused rain so the Australians would have to play on an unseasonably soggy pitch). Another peeve was Harold Wilson: once she made it rain every time he went out for a walk.

She is also thoughtful and kind. She delayed the annual Canadian seal hunt with rain, first calling the celebrated animal lover Lady Dowding to make sure the rain wouldn't hurt the baby seals. The recent glorious spell of hot weather in England was caused by Mrs. Munday for the benefit of a friend who was on holiday (Mrs. Munday's friend is now, alas, back so it rains she'll let it).

Right now, Mrs. Munday seems fed up with showering her gifts on an ungrateful world and she is about to give up weather-making. "Except for myself," she says, "I can always make it fine for myself."

This would be a guarantee of permanent sunshine but for one thing: Mrs. Munday doesn't care much about the weather. In England where everyone talks about the weather because there is so much more of it than anywhere else, Mrs. Munday is one who does something about the weather but doesn't talk about it.

"There was weather before I was born, after all. I don't care about the weather. I don't think people should care."

"Anyway, every time I do the weather stunt something happens. Last time my washing was stolen off the line, and when I did the seal hunting I broke a tooth."

## PEOPLE: It Wasn't Arnold Palmer But They Were Happy

DROPPED IN: Barry Lastinger, 27, to see his parents, Barney and Janet, for the first time in six years. His parents were invited by a friend to a golf course in Belleville, Mich., with a promise that they would see Arnold Palmer. Instead, they saw their son, an amateur sky diver who has been living in California, make his 1,000th jump, from a height of 5,500 feet to a landing spot near them on a green. "I hope you weren't disappointed that I wasn't Arnold Palmer," he said to his startled parents. They weren't.



PICKED UP: Richard Torbitt, 13, who found a parachute while walking with friends on a beach at Prestwick, Scotland, and decided to try it on. A sudden gust of wind dragged him off, but he came to a safe stop, unharmed, after a while when the chute caught on the edge of a house.

PUT OUT: Mr. and Mrs. William Lackie, from their home in Ely, England, for failing behind in mortgage payments. The Lackies moved into a kennel in the home's garden, a shed he had converted six years ago to accommodate stray dogs. "It's ironic I should find myself in the same position as the strays I have looked after," he said. "Until we raise the money, I shall have to stay in the doghouse."

ENTITLED TO BE MENTIONED: Louis (Pops) (Saichmo) Armstrong, hailed by the Russian newspaper Soviet Culture this week, on his 70th birthday, as "the king of jazz."

PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK, vacationing in Saint-Tropez, France, from his duties as an attaché at London's Danish Embassy, was stung on the face by a wasp while driving a convertible. He lost control and was ejected from the car, rolled over several times. He was able to return to the house of his hostess, Greek Princess Eugenie, only slightly injured.

Today's another big Independence Day for Charley Smith, who will be celebrating his 18th birthday in Barrow, Fla., where he has a soda-pop store. Charley wasn't always independent; he

UNHAPPY IN CAST — British actor Laurence Harvey hobbles on crutches with cast covering his right knee, fractured as he hobbled on a bed in a rehearsal of "The Alchemist," a play to be presented at the Chichester Festival in England.

says he remembers that it was on a July 4th that he was first sold into slavery, in New Orleans, where he was shipped after being enticed aboard a slave's vessel in his native Libya in his 13th year. He was bought by a Texas rancher whose name he took. After President Lincoln emancipated him and other slaves, his drifting around included work as a handyman for notorious outlaw Jesse James. "People ask me what I do for Jesse James, seeing he robbed trains and banks after all," Charley reminisces. "I done what he told me to do, that's what I done."

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